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The Bombay Chronicle

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The only High Grade Tyre
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 27 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Styc, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
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Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
3rd	February ..	MALWA ..	10,941
10th	,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
17th	,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,018
24th	,, ..	MACEDONIA† ..	11,089
3rd	March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,922
10th	,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th	,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th	,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st	,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th	April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th	,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st	,, ..	NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th	,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th	May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,922
12th	,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,892
19th	,, ..	MOLDAVIA† ..	15,800
26th	,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
2nd	February ..	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th	,, ..	MASULA* ..	7,261
7th	March ..	MUNDRA* ..	7,275
16th	,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
30th	,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,900
13th	April ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
27th	,, ..	MANTOLA ..	9,963
11th	May ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th	,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,285

*These 320 vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA

1923		
24th	February ..	SOUDAN
10th	March ..	SICILIA
28th	April ..	SOUDAN
31st	May ..	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA†	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Febry ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war & Kara
2nd ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busra via Karac
3rd ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi viaK'war
5th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
7th Febry ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bound.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Dep.
Hurorsan Maru.	Y Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. saito.	6022	25 ,,	10 ,,
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	18 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomiota	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tautsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ACCRA"

Will sail on 31st instant with Passengers and Cargo for:—MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH and BUSREH. Will also take TRANSHIPMENT CARGO for AMARA and BAGHDAD via BUSREH. The Steamer is equipped with WIRELESS. Electric Lights and Fans.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class and Deck Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage please apply to:—
DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada, Bombay.
Telephone 2296.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. E. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security in every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1997.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,90,230
Reserve Fund	Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,180.
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara
Bombay	Jammu	(Deesete Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DEB RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL UL'TRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Ess.	48,000,000 $00—£10,953,649
Paid-up Capital Ess.	24,000,000 $00—£ 5,323,009
Reserved Fund Ess.	27,200,000 $00—£6,038,830

(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Petimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mirza.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punshal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada. (S. Miguel Asores), Angra do Heroismo (Azores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Moeambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 397.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,56,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.
S. N. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

	BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.	Rs. a.
1.	Ellen Percy 8 vols.	... 5 0
2.	Mary Price, 8 vols.	... 5 0
3.	Young Duchess 4 vols.	... 3 0
4.	Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	... 3 0
5.	Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	... 3 0
6.	Margaret, 4 vols.	... 3 0
7.	The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3 0
8.	The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	... 3 0
9.	Canonbury House, 3 vols.	... 2 4
10.	Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2 4
11.	Pope Joan, 3 vols.	... 1 12
12	Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	... 1 8
13.	Leila, 2 vols.	... 1 8
14.	Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	... 1 4
15.	Grace Darling	... 0 12
16.	Young Fisherman	... 0 10
17.	Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	... 1 4
18.	May Middleton 2 vols.	... 1 8
19.	Kenneth, 4 vols.	... 3 0
20.	Necromancer, 3 vols.	... 2 4
21.	Master Timothy's Book Case, 2 vols.	... 1 12
22.	Omar 4 vols.	... 3 0
23.	Wagner, 3 vols.	... 1 15
24.	Empress Eugene's Boudoir, 3 vols.	... 2 4
25.	Seamstress, 2 vols.	... 1 0
26.	Faust, 2 vols.	... 1 8
27.	Coral Island, 4 vols.	... 3 0
28.	Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	... 1 0

Apply to:—THANALAKSHMI & Co.,
Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer. Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

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Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, preferred. Apply sharp 10r. Goanese Dordi, Bandra. R.6280. A.

A TYPIST, salary Rs. 50. Apply in person after 2 o'clock, "THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUS. CO., LD. Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. R6296 A

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply Dr. JETHALAL V. VORA, Barbhaya Moholla, Mandvi. R6291 A

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER for Parsi High School in Hills. Salary Rs. 60 Free board and lodging. Apply to Box No. 8986 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R.6285. A.

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN Jubilee Institution. Umreth. R.6288. A.

WANTED—A competent GODOWN KEEPER, having knowledge of Mill and Gin Stores Line. Apply to P. O. Box No: 235. R.6292. A.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30, knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6264 A

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply Box No. 8961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15548 A

WANTED—SEVERAL CLERKS Pay Rs. 60. No distinction of caste, creed or colour. Only youth must apply personally to THE MANAGER FOR THE INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Lohar Chawl, Sayana Building No. 2. R.6284. A.

WANTED.—Two or three GRADUATES from the Victoria Technical Institute Also a foreman for the Workshop. Salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 90. Apply the PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD Sudama House. Ballard Estate, Bombay. R6295 A

WANTED—An experienced P. E. (Passed) strong in Mathematics as an ASSISTANT MASTER in the High School, Palanpur Pay Rs. 50-5-100; binding for two years' essential. Only those who have passed the first year examination in Arts need apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School; Palanpur. R.6286. A.

WANTED.—Qualified ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN and CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications, apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Rewa State, REWA. 15546 A

WANTED—An energetic and Pushing Man on Commission basis to canvass business in piece goods and sundry lines from wholesale dealers. Only those having a thorough knowledge of the wholesale bazaar and able to secure wholesale business need apply to Box No. 8984; Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." R6275 A

WANTED—MATRICULATED or GRADUATE HINDOO LADY to act as companion to and teach two grown up girls in Bania family. One knowing music and needle work preferred. Apply stating terms to E.R. P. T. KOTHARY, Junagadh (Kathiawar.) 15530 A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified and Experienced ENGINEER to erect large Mill engine, Lancashire boilers, millwrighting and pipe work. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 8982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15549

WANTED—A Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Tenant, for a five-room Tenament in Kanara Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Housing Society's Buildings at Andheri. About 10 minutes' walk from station. Healthy locality. Two water taps. Independent Privy and Bathroom and a garden plot. Rent Rs. 52/8 per month. Apply to Box No. 8983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C15557

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED—For a Commercial College from 1-5-23: (1) An M. A. in English, who can efficiently teach English Literature upto the B.A. Standard; (2) A B. Comb. who can efficiently teach B. Comb Classes; (3) A Dharama-Sikshk, an English-knowing Acharaya or Shastri who must have specialised in Dharma-Shastra; (4) A Hostel Superintendent. He must have a thorough experience of hostel work. Pay according to qualifications Apply stating terms to RAMJIWANLAL BHARGAVA, 20 Zero. Road, Bahadarganj, Allahabad. R6283 A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An influential SOLICITOR recently passed wantns engagement either as a paid assistant or as a partner in a well established firm of solicitors on reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 8985. Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R.6279. B.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for Hindus only, ground floor of a Bungalow behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, 34, Chowpatty. R6069 C

TO BE LET—Fort, Cowasjee Patel Street and Barber Lane Corner, new Lakhani Building, for shops and Offices. R6069 C

TO LET—Comodious and airy FLATS at Matunga, opp. Improvement Trust Office, near king's Circle, Rent cheap. Apply DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. R6064 C

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD. 15470 C

TO BE LET—A BUNGLOW with garden at suitable rent, situated at 30, Parel Tank Road, near bunglow of Dr. Weir, late Health Officer. Apply to the Manager, HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, 170 and 176, Kambekar Street, P. No 8. R6208 C

THIRD FLOOR containing ten rooms with upto date sanitary arrangements electric installation, garages, stables, having an excellent view in Javeri Mansions, Sandhurst Road. Please apply to SHETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building. Fort. Tel. No. 2162. R6252 C

TO LET for offices shops, show-rooms and godowns, ground, first, second and third floors of Hari Buildings, opposite Old Custom House Road, Fort. Apply to Office Manager of Mr. GOVINDLAL SHIVALAL MOTILAL, at 20, Apollo Street. 15440

TO LET on lease an IDEAL PLOT of about 3,000 sq. yds. centrally situated at Tardeo, suitable for a Cinema or a Theatre or a Show Room. Also another plot of about 3,500 sq. yds. behind the above suitable for a Factory or Motor Works and Garages. For rent, etc., apply to Box No. 8912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6050 C

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particuars inquire of Mr P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between 1 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day. R6157 C

TO LET—For Banks and Offices (also available in partitioned floor areas of 500 to 800 sq. feet Rent Rs. 500 and upwards GULESTAN a new lofty and handsome building in business centre with unique position. Five floors and a basement, situated on No. 6, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay opposite Improvement Trust Offices. Ready for occupation. GROUND FLOOR specially suitable for two large Banks equipped with two strong rooms fitted with Chatwood fire and burglar-proof Standard Treasury steel doors. A BASEMENT and four more UPPER FLOORS for OFFICES. FLOOR and BASEMENT paved with Carara marble slabs and fitted with Doulton Sanitaryware, electric lights and fans, and one Strong Room as described above. Lift for 7 passengers. For further particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL on the premises. R.6281. C.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on Hire, buyers and sellers, apply to BYREN & CO., 131, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Bomby. 6058 H

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 154, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE OFFERS INVITED from purchasers of well situated three-storied house, "Hari Building" opposite Old Custom House, Fort. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, 20, Apollo Street, Fort. 15491 G

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ALL SORT of Fresh and SWEET FRUIT and PLANTAINS will be sold and supplied. Contracts for supplying plantains are accepted Red 0-14-0, Green 0-5-0, (Red) Yellow 0-4-0, (White) Yellow 0-4-0, Ganthe (Butter) 0-10-0 per dozen. AGENTS wanted. Liberal terms. Prices of fruit on application. Correspondence invited. Apply VINAYAK RAMCHANDRA, 110, Crawford Market, Bombay. 15005.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Time and Date of Birth to tell you the correct Future. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 8970. Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." R6232 P

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES. gauge 1 3/5." complete preparations. immediate delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6084 N

WANTED TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES in Bombay's different localities and in different towns and cities of Bombay Presidency by an Indian Life Insurance Co. Gentlemen having experience and influence need only apply to Box No. 8964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R6220 P

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Brand new 19 B.H.P. Tangyes, brand new 22 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, complete with Pipes. Pulleys also 5½ B.H.P. Crossley and 10 and 11½ B.H.P. National rebuilt Oil Engines for sale at very favourable rates. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Rd. Fort, Bombay. K

HAND PAGING MACHINES, six wheels four time repeat. Apply UNITED COMMERCIAL CO., Alice Building, Hornby Road. R6293 K

ONE 18 B.H.P. New OIL ENGINE working on Asiatic Crude and Kerosine to be sold at less than market prices. Apply Box No. 8987, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6239 K

WANTED—A ROLLER FLOUR MACHINE, New or old in working order. Apply to ESMAIL ADAM, Princess Street, Mansur Building, Bombay. R6294 K

FOR SALE—Second-hand, HARRISON'S CIRCULAR SOCK-KNITTING MACHINES and SPARE PARTS. For particulars please write to AKBER MOORAJ, 147, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, 9. R6290 K

ONE FIRE ENGINE (Horse drawn) complete with lamps hose pipes passed for 80 lbs. working pressure by Boiler Commission, on 3rd May, 1922. Full particulars and price can be had firm at the following address. Also one shaping machine.—Lahore Machinery Supply Co.. Telegrams "PUMP." Lahore. Railway Road. 15545 K

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. R5983 J

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. 2 K

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

INDIAN POLITICS List of Books, posted free, by TARAPOREVALA, Booksellers, Bombay. 15518 L

RUPEES 200 A MONTH—Can be earned by either Sex by working two hours a week at their spare time. Dr. F. Rahman's Grand Money Making Book for Rs. 2/4 only. Apply sharp to:—M. ZAHUR AHMAD, Sadar Bazaar, Bareilly Cantonments. R6191 L

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India. R6141

SPORTS.

JUDGE BY RESULTS.

1st	Extra	Meeting—	5	wins, 5	places.
2nd	"	"	5	" 11	"
3rd	"	"	7	" 7	"
4th	"	"	4	" 10	"
5th	"	"	4	" 9	"
6th	"	"	6	" 8	"
7th	"	"	7	" 7	"
8th	"	"	5	" 7	"
9th	"	"	5	" 8	"
10th	"	"	5	" 7	"
11th	"	"	7	" 7	"

Total 60 wins, 86 places.

RACING EXPERT'S
Bombay results to date.
CONSULT HIM FOR THE BIG EVENTS, AND WIN.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9 Black. brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir. R6086 T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7. Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new...	
Gujarati Remington 9, Brief, little used.	
Corona Folding 207, Remington Portable 27	
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay, Telephone No. 1223.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CARBON PAPERS for Typewriters of a very superior quality expressly made for us and put up in nice pads. Price and quality compare well with bazar goods. WARDEN & CO., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331. 15527 T

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 297. complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for sinking in this town a dozen tube wells of about one hundred feet depth. If the scheme is a success, more wells are likely to be sunk.

A. NAYANAR,
President

Municipal Office,
Nagercoil,
19th January, 1923. C15544

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT & MFG. CO., LTD., (In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company which was to be held at 3 p.m. to-day stands adjourned for want of a quorum till MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923. All shareholders are requested to attend at 321 Hornby Road, Century Building at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on that day.

B. P. GHARDA,
By his constituted Attorney.
N. A. DAVAR,
Liquidator.

Dated 29-1-23. R6289

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Engines, Boilers and Dynamos as under:—

One 600 I.H.P. Cimpound Horizontal surface condensing Steam Engine of Messrs. J. & E. Wood, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. Cylinders 19" and 38" dia. stroke', 75 r.p.m., Fly-wheel 18' dia. of 18 grooves by 1 3/4" rope, with 15 tons Travelling Crane for 32' span etc. All in excellent working order.

One 1000 I.H.P. Triple expansion horizontal tandem surface and jet condensing Steam Engine of Messrs. Douglas and Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq inch, H. P. Cylinder 44'1 dia. Inter-Cylinder 32" dia. L. P. Cylinder 50" dia., stroke 5', 60 r.p.m., Fly-wheel, 28' dia of 21 grooves by 1 3/4" ropes, all in excellent working order.

Four Babcock and Wilcock Tubular Boilers, each with 160 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain grate stokers. Certified pressure 160 lbs per sq. inch.

One Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting steel chimney 160 feet high by 6' dia.

Three Direct Current generators four poles 600 r.p.m. 70 Kilo-Watt 230/240 Volts, with carbon brushes and C. L. Foundation frame and bolts complete Made by Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd., Generator are direct coupled to Steam Engines of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandle Ltd., and are also driven by rope pulleys. All can be seen in working order on application For particulars etc., apply to Box No. 8965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle." C15478

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt") RHEINFELS	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th January

For Messrs. Thawardas Daryanamal & Sons, Bombay, Dated 29th Jan. 1923. R6278

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., held at the Registered office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1923, it was resolved that the shares of the Second issue on which calls remain unpaid (other than those in respect of which extension of time for payment has been granted by the Directors owing to special circumstances) be forfeited.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C.15564.

SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY has received instruction from Mr. Heath to sell the whole of his Race Horses on TUESDAY morning, the sixth of February at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

The horses will be sold without reserve and with their engagements in the Bombay Races and Poona Country Bred Derby and Legar, 1923.

CATALOGUES will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the above Agency at 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, who will also be pleased to act for Clients unable to attend the sale. C.15563.

TENDERS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of miscellaneous stores including

Baskets	Soap,
Lamp Globes,	Handles for Phowrahs
Gunny Bags,	Handles for Hammers
Rope Cotton,	Handles for Shovels.
Rope Manilla	
Acid Muriatic,	
Acid Sulphuric,	

for a term of 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, the same to be delivered as required from time to time.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned, and must reach the Agent's office not later than 2 P.M. on Thursday the 22nd Feoruary 1923.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 8th February, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.

CONTROLER OF STORES,
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 10th January, 1923. C15497

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the assets (including stock-in-trade credits book debts and outstandings) and liabilities of Messrs. Walmer and Co., of 11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, as a going concern are being taken over by our clients Messrs. Walmer and Co. Ltd., a private Limited Company. All persons claiming debts or liabilities against the said Walmer and Co., are hereby required to send in their claims to us within two Calendar months from the date hereof at the expiration of which time no further claims will be entertained nor will the present partners of the said Walmer and Co., be responsible in any way for the same.

Dated this 27th day of January 1923.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Attorneys for Messrs. Walmer and Co., Ltd.
Shilotri Bank Buildings.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C.15532.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST MUNSIFF OF MYSORE.

O. S. No. 99 of 1922-23.

N. Venkatachar (Melcote). ..... Plaintiff
(1) N. Singara Iyengar, (2) Bligiri Rangachari, (3) N. Narasimha chari .....Defendants.

To

The 1st defendant N. Singara Iyengar, residing in c/o N. S Narasimha Iyengar, clerk office of tthe Dvelopment, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you by the plaintiff claiming Rupees. 1548-5 0 from yourself and the other defendants. The case is posted for hearing to 25-1-23.

(Sd.) M. S. KRISHNASWAMIROW.
Pleader Sautepet Mysore.
R. M. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.
Ramavilas Agrahar, Mysore.
Pleaders for Plaintiff.
C.15561.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. CHANDIRAM THAWARDAS, who was a partner in the family firm of Messrs. Thawardas Daryanamal and Sons, having their business at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Sind, has severed all his connections with the said firm of Messrs. Thawardas Daryanamal and Sons. And it is hereby notified that public should not deal with the said Chandiram Thawardas in future in the name of the firms at Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Sind. Anyone dealing with him in contravention of this notice, will do so at his own risk and liability.

JETHSING GURBUX LALWANI,
Vakil, High Court,
Bombay, Dated 29th Jan. 1923. R6277

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. JAL BEZONJI KANGA that the partnership hitherto subsisting between our said client and Naoroji Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga carrying on business as manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Commission Agents and Merchants at Victoria Road Mazgaon, without the Fort of Bombdy, under the style and firm of "Kanga and Co," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of January, 1923, so for as concerns our said client Jal Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm as from the said date.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm of "Kanga and Co." will be received and paid respectively by the said Naoroji Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same style and firm of "Kanga and Co."

Dated this 29th day of January, 1923.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Jal Bezonji Kanga
C15566

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF JAMSHED TEMULJI MISTRY alias J. T. MISTRY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Jamshed Temulji Mistry, otherwise known as J. T. Mistry, late of Bombay deceased, who died on the 27th day of September, 1922 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Temulji Dhunjibhai Mistry of Bombay, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the solicitors for the said administrator at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 9th day of April, 1923, after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Debtors to the estate of the said deceased are also required to pay in their debts to the administrator on or before the said date.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1923.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the said Administrator.
C15553

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 353 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 29th day of January, 1923. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ESUFALLI EBRAHIMJI BANDOOKWALLA, of Bombay Borah Inhauntant, Merchant and Landed proprietor, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, in the City of Bombay. Plaintiff,

Versus.

(1) Tailor Nagji Gopal. (2) Bai Jankibai Kutlik, (3) Surayaji Gunaji, (4) Bhikha Govind. (5) Bai Velabai Morarji. (6) Vallabhdas Liladhar, (7) Nagji Pragji, (8) Shivshanker Valji, (9) Premji Mulji, (10) Harsukhrai Anandrai, (11) Hirji Ranchod, (12) Ramrao Sitaram, (13) Purshotam Anandji, (14) Bai Kesarbai, (15) Maganlal Jagannath, (16) Bai Gangabai Tulsidas, (17) Keshavlal Naranji, (18) Monghibai Mathuradas, (19) Joshi Morarji Tulsidas, (20) Hormasji Bomanji all of Bombay defendant No. 20 being Parsi and the remaining defendants being Hindu Inhabitants residing or carrying on business at Mangesh Senoi Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith give vacant possession of the portions in their respective occupation of the premises situate at Mangesh Senoy Street described in the plaint herein, that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the respective sums per Gujarati month mentioned respectively against their respective names from the respective dates mentioned in the list annexed hereto and marked E until vacant possession of the said premises is given to the plaintiff that the defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit and that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of February, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of January 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of January, 1923.

Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
C15562 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between JAL BEZONJI KANGA, NAOROJI BEZONJI KANGA and KEKOBAD BEZONJI KANGA carrying on business as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Commission Agents and Merchants at Victoria Road, Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of "Kanga and Co." has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of January, 1923, so far as concerns the said Jal Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm as from the said date.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Naoroji Bezonji Kanga and Kekobad Bezonji Kanga who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same style and firm of "Kanga and Co."

Dated this 29th day of January, 1923.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kanga and Co.

C15565

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the Ideal Transport Company, Limited, etc.

DEVKARAN MULJI ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of January, 1923, presented to the said Court by Devkaran Mulji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Creditor of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 22nd day of February, 1923, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor of Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1923.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

C15567

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT., G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in acordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at the above the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of toor, bags of chillies, bags of rice, bags of dall, bags of hirda, bags of flour, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of gunnybags, bales of coir ropes, bundles of iron bars, bags of dry cocoanuts, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, bales of C. P. Goods cask of oil, case of medicine, empty cylinders, one lot of stones, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of C. I. sheets, case of machinery, bags of cement, bales of iron ropes, case of paint, loose bad pegs, case of locks, bags of yellow earth, cases of iron bolts, empty tins, empty wooden casks and one lot of machinery parts.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account and at the risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Cassum—

2 cases each 50 pieces fancy Zephyr 27".

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vullabhdas Bhogabhai and Messrs. Fernandes Saurastri & Co—

2 case fare cream by Icilma Co. Ltd.

Household articles of a gentleman consisting of rich English plated Tea-Sets, Ice-Picture, Entree Dishes, Lemon Squeezers, Toast and Egg Frames, Prize Cups, Cigar Boxes, Cutglass, Liquor Frames, Ruby Cut. glass Decanters, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Travelling Lunch Basket, Medicine Chest, Casa Box, Coffee Roaster, and Grinders, Travelling Primus Stoves, Travelling Trunks, besides a few objects of blue and white Old China Jars, Vases, Plates. Cloisenne and Bronze Vases, etc.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF BRANDNEW 89 ELECTRIC CEILING AND DESK FANS AND 24 REGULATORS.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Brandnew Electric fans of the World famous makers, Messrs. Ercole Marelli & Co. of Milan:

20 pieces Occaso Oscilating Desk fans 16" D C 110 volts.
2 pieces Occaso Oscilating Desk fans 16" A C 230 volts.
20 pieces Nordico Oscilating Desk fans 12" D C 110 volts.
21 pieces Nordico Oscilating Desk fans 12" D C 230 volts.
26 pieces Burrasca Ceiling fans 32" sweep with 4 wooden blades A C 230 volts.
24 pieces regulators for the above Burrasca Ceiling fans A C 230 volts.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th Feb. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garrage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yatch Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks old Black wood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Chival glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TRINITY STREET, DHOBHI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Jethabhai Hirjee, Karamsey Hirjee, and Devjee Hirjee and on account and risk of the heirs of the late Mortgagor Bai Dhunbaiji, widow of Sorabjee Jamasjee Khajotia, under and by the virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of November 1919 Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax-Land or ground together with messuage tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Trinity Street otherwise called Trinity Chapel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under Old No. 215 and New No. 1B/1672 Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 4/8273 Containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Awabai, widow of Atdesir Sorabjee Wadia, on or towards the West by the Trinity Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Rustomjee Indawala and on or towards the South by the property lately belonging to Nuseerwanjee Mancherjee and now of Nowrojee Pestonji Contractor and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 34 and are now assessed under Ward Nos. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 63 and 65 (1) and are now in occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at his office in Church Gate Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNCH OF WHITE JIVAN PEARLS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 72, Medows Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Gunvantlal Vidyashanker & Co., on account and at the risk of Rajeshu C. S. Bhagvat of Poona, and Damoder Pragji Dalal.

1 Bunch of White Jivan Pearls.
21 springs 416 Pearls about 181 Carret 60 chavas returned from England.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1923, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES LEATHER TANNING MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open space of Port Trust, opposite the Yellow Gate of Shepher & Co's., Docks, at the end of (Chamber Docks) Princes Docks, Wadi Bunder by order of the Bank concerned:—

9 Cases Leather Tanning Machinery and accessories (from the Turner Tanning Machinery Co., Ltd.) comprising Haley High Type Shaving Machine, Fleshing Knives, Unhairing Knives, Carriers, Shaving Knives, setting stickers carriers arm Boards, brushes, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 31st January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The sale of piece goods which was advertised for sale by Auction on account and risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., of Mulji Jetha market has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Mr. Khodadad Gustad Kermani, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Syed Dawood Syed Mohomed Magribi, pursuant to the Decretal Order dated 13th September, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY the 12th February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable large Diamond Necklace consisting of 303 diamonds, 33 diamonds weighing about 71 27/64 carrats and 270 diamonds weighing about 8 10/64 carrats, made in Paris.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY OF 20 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS AT BHILAVADI, NEAR RAILWAY STATION, SATARA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the Ginning and Press Factory of 20 double rollers, Gins and Press with Finisher and together with buildings, out-houses, and godowns and about 40 acres of land in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SUNTAY, the 4th day of February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the seaside), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Devji Canji, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, dinner wagons, carpets, electric hall and table lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suites, rich cabinets, mirror back chiffoniers, corner cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet tone Cottage piano, English ice box, single iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, teapoys, hat-stand, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Dexey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, RIVETS GUM ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account of the concerned.

197 Bags Mild Steel round rivets, each one cwt. of Belgium make.

12 cases stationery containing writing pads and Boxes as per Invoice of William Ritchie and Sons Ltd.

By order of the concerned.

Manila rope about 23 cwt. (of 7 inch).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., The receiver appointed in Suit No. 2561 of 1922 (Magniram v/s. Umedchand).

5 Bags Gum.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Brongham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Laundow.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st January, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents

National Film Co's

New religious production

WAMAN AVATAR

OR

RAJA BALI

See how the Lord was born as a dwarf to fulfil the sacred Promise made in the GEETA—that is of vindicating justice and truth.

Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Extra Shows on holidays at 3-30.

Popular Prices.

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. TO 7 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 23),
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
POSITIVELY LAST 3 DAYS
this season in Bombay. LAST DAY 2nd February. E6301

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET,
TO-NIGHT Wednesday 31st
PROGRAMME No. II.
"ENCHANTED LAKE" "FAIRY DOLL", "DIVERTISSEMENTS"
INCLUDING "CALIFORNIAN POPPY."
Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd., up to 6 p.m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m.
"A GAMBLER'S LIFE"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
PAUL CAPELLANI
of "MYSTERIES OF PARIS" fame in a Modern European Racing Picture
"A GAMBLER'S LIFE."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 AND 10. P. M.
A PICTURE OF SURPRISES!
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"
VIRILE! STIRRING!! FINE !!!

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT 2ND WEEK
Presents
Pathe Superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
Featuring
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
3 Episodes
Romance! THRILL! Adventure

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

HAVE YOU SEEN?
BHARTUHARI
If not—
SEE TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK.
NEXT WEEK

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
DAMAJI
A PRODUCTION
FULL OF DEVOTION AND LOVE.
Daily 4 shows.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
Extra Show:—3-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
A Suparb Delicious Universal Drama To-nightu and This Week.
"THE DELICIOUS LITTLE DEVIL"
(6 Reels-starring the pretty)
MAE MURRAY

Love taught her to mind her feet She danced through life like a butterfly, yet she was a honey-gleam bee. She acquired an impromptu "past" and almost lost a glorious future. To her he was a rounder; she to him an adventuress. And both were wrong.

The Programme includes the Universal Screen Magazine and a one-Reel Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30. P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
(Last instalment)
POWERFUL PATHE SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
Episodes 13, 14, 15
Featuring RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL & COMIC

PRECIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LAST TIME.
LAST SHOW LAST SHOW LAST SHOW
Of the famous singer of Calcutta
MISS GOHERJAN.

She will go to Calcutta after the week's programme, therefore do not fail to see the famous drama of

"NOORE ISLAM"

OF

The Royal Coronation Theatrical Co. at Grant Road, Coronation Theatre, on Friday the 2nd February 1923 at 9 p. m. (B. T.)

In this drama songs on "Spinning wheels & Khaddar" will be sung by the famous singer Miss Goherjan of Calcutta.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

Friday	2-2-23	New	drama	Noore-Islam
Sunday	4-2-23	,,	,,	Indra-Sabha
Monday	5-2-23	,,	,,	Jirdar-Jindgi
Tuesday	6-2-23	,,	,,	Rushi Putri *Alias* Vendeovi

Plan is put open at the Theatre. For Tickets and other particulars see personally

BABU MEHBUH HUSEIN
Proprietor The Royal Coronation Theatrical Co. of Calcutta.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
FOUNDED BY
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of the novel 3 Hours' Drama
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
THURSDAY the 1st February 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
and on
SATURDAY the 3rd Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
SUNDAY the 4th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence, in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
The World Famous Screen Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in His Million Dollar Production,
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
THE THREE MUSKETEERS

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday 31st Jan. 1923 (9 P. M.) Night
PREM SANYAS
(by late Mr. R. G. Gadkari).
and
NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!
MAYECHA POOT.
(by Mr. Joshi, author of VICHITRA LILA)
on
Saturday, 3rd February 1923 (9 P.M. Night.)
and
Sunday, 4th February 1923 (3-30 P.M.) Noon.
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Commissioner will commence enquiry at the Municipal Office on Cruickshank Road on Thursday the 1st February 1923 at 11 a.m. (B.T.) as to the validity of the votes that have been objected to or challenged. The parties challenging and the parties whose votes have been objected to and who have made applications to the Commissioner regarding the poll for D. F. and G Wards are requested to be present at the time specified above. The enquiry regarding the poll for A. C. and E. Wards will be held on Friday the 2nd February 1923 at 11 a.m. (B.T.).

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1923.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

For age and want save while you may.
No morning Sun lasts a whole day"
The *best* and the *safest* way to
make a saving is to apply for an

ENDOWMENT POLICY
with the
Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ld.

(Estabd. 1908 Fort, Bombay).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.)

Expert preparations as for the last twenty one years, both personal and through post for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking an Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World Write for prospectus to-day.

E. Victor & Co.

Beg to inform all Doctors and the public that they have opened their workshop with the help of Mr. A. J. Fernandez, a competent instruments repairer and nickel-plater, where all Surgical and Medical instruments such as forceps, needles, scissors, hypodermic syringes, penknives, bistouries, scalpels, batteries, microscopes etc. are repaired and nickelplated at moderate charges. A trial is solicited.

E. VICTOR & CO.
Proprietor, A. J. Fernandes.
Opposite London Hotel, Motor Garage,
Block No. 14, Grant Road.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspbery drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7 lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

Dr. D. WRITER & Co.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Ba, Purgative and Confectioners.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK
CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

SILVER PRICES IN 1922.

Reviewing the course of the price of silver in 1922 the "Statist" of January 6 finds that there was a movement of only 7d. per oz. The highest being 37 3/8d. in May 1922 and the lowest 30 3/8d. in December. The following table from the same authority gives an indication of these movements in the last five years.

Price in d. per oz. in London.

	Highest	Lowest	Average.
1918	49½	42½	47 9/16.
1919	79½	47⅞	57 1/16.
1920	89½	38 7/8	61 9/16.
1921	43 3/8	30 5/8	36 7/8.
1922	37 3/8	30 3/8	34 7/16.

The largest movement was in 1920 being 50 5/8d. but the smallest movement of 1918 and 1922 is very considerable compared to pre-war records. Though the shipments of silver in 1922 from London to the East were on a scale quite similar to that of 1921, the range of prices in the former year was 12¾d. as against the 7d. of 1922. Disturbing factors, like the Indian purchases for coinage purposes, were almost wholly absent; and hence possibly the relative stability in 1922. But even so the prospects for 1923 are exceedingly difficult to forecast. The Government of India have resumed their Council Bills sales, which might possibly result either in further coinage of the now once more undefined unit of currency—the rupee—or, what might be still more indefensible, the inflation of the note circulation. In the absence of a definite enunciation of policy in this regard, it is of course awkward to assume the role of the prophet; but we would not be surprised in the least if Sir Basil Blackett's orthodoxy asserts itself, and rupees instead of notes are the medium selected for further increase. The "Statist," from which the above table has been compiled, ventures the remark:—

"Forecasts as to the probable course of the price of silver are always dangerous and the innumerable factors that have their influence on the price of silver make any forecast particularly difficult at the present time. It is probable that the world's production and also the supplies of silver coming on the market next year will not show any important variation from this year, and on the present basis of absorption it seems possible that the supply will exceed the demand, and that the level of prices next year would be lower than we have seen during the present year."

Despite the very high authority of the "Statist," however, we are inclined to believe that the forecast on available factors tends in the opposite direction. For the "statist," we think, has not at all made an allowance for the renewed demands from India, which is bound to recur if the policy of Council Bills sales is suffered to go to its logical end. Without defining their policy, the Government of India would once again be buyers of silver for coinage purposes, thereby cutting their own throat as to the currency policy. And this time they have a larger latitude—since up to a 2s. rupee they need not worry. The world supply is also failing as is shown from the following figures compiled from the Financial and Commercial Chart (No. 13) in the "Financial News" of January 5, 1913. The record silver production of the world during the present century was in 1911, being 226,200,000 fine ounces. The curve of decline since that date fell the lowest in 1916, when it was 160 million ounces and though there was a lion ounces, the decline since then has been quite steady last year being once again a record of low production. In this connection it is worthnoticing that though the record prices for silver were reached in 1920, the highest production since the war was in 1918, the high prices of 1920 being apparently ineffectual in stimulating production. The American production which was 167,300,000 ounces in the record year 1911, and which still accounts for 80 per cent the world's production has fallen to 137 million ounces in 1922. Mexico once the richest single producer, has been beaten by the U. S. A. Mr. Liversadge, the author of the chart above mentioned, recognises the decline in production in spite of the stimulus of higher prices. But he says: "The explanation of this circumstance is to be found in the fact that a large proportion of the world's output of silver now comes normally from ores which are worked for base metals primarily, *the silver being a bye-product*. The decline in industry generally throughout the world accounts, therefore for the decline in the output of silver."

But if this explanation is true, the prospects for silver prices in 1922, viewed in conjunction with facts above named, would be still more high. If the bulk of the world production of silver is a bye-product, its outtnut cannot but decline progressively. Though peace seems to have been restored in Mexico, there is nothing like a proportionate improvement in the Mexican production. Given a low output; given also the renewal of the Indian demand, with the possible addition of a new world demand for the purpose of rectifying the depreciated currencies, is it too much to say that silver has reached its lowest price; and that and further change must be a change for the better? This is a serious consideration for us in India, and particularly for our Government, with their still undefined currency policy.

JOTTINGS.

Agricultural Statistics of India.

Like most publications of the Government of India, the annual review of the Agricultural Statistics of India for 1920-21 is nearly two years out of date by the time it is issued. Not only the practical utility of such a publication is by this procedure very considerably marred; but the Department of Statistics incurs the unavoidable charge of a needless waste of public monies by such out of date publications. Turn up any paragraph in the short, and none too enlightening, introductory note you like, or any table you choose you will be left at the end of your study with the most tantalising desire to quarrel with the Director of Statistics for having cut on your information at the most interesting point. Take, for example, the case of sugar. We know for a fact that sugar imports have of late been increasingly taxed—apparently for revenue reasons only. But is there no rebound in the domestic production as a result of this taxation? This report tells us that in 1911-12 the area under sugar cane cultivation was 2,410,151 acres in the whole of British India, was rising for the next two years, fell for two more years, and rose again to the maximum of the decade in 1918-19 to 2,854,489 acres. This was in a heavy famine year. We then had two good years, but the area is declining, the last figure in the table i.e. for 1920-21 being 2,540,920 acres. This leaves us at a most awkward moment in one's search for knowledge as to the effect of the recent additions to the sugar import duties, which we may learn another couple of years later, by which time very probably the whole policy may have altered once again. And this is quite independent of that other great defect of the compilation, viz., that in no instance does it give you the volume or quantity of the crop turned out. Statistics of acreage may be useful, indeed, roughly to gauge the standard of agricultural prosperity in the country; and information in the tables, as for the one on page iii of the introduction showing the proportion of the sown area to total area, and of population per 100 acres of sown area, or again those on p. vii, is not without its significance. But we cannot regard this compilation as in any way complete or satisfying, unless, side by side with the acreage figures are also added statistics showing the total outturn; and even, if possible, its valuation. This is not a task beyond the capacity of of the Department of Statistics, which has given even in the volume under review rather interesting records of prices of individual crops per maund in the different provinces. Since 70 per cent of the people of India depend on agriculture, a compilation informing us of the gross quantity and value of the total agricultural production of the country year by year ought prove exceedingly useful and instructive. As it is, we repeat that by the time it gets into the public hands it is obsolete in point of time, imperfect in point of information, and altogether wasteful in point of cost.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM JAPAN.

The "Statist" of the last Mail Week makes an interesting announcement about the finances of Japan. "We are in a position to state," it says, "that the Japanese Budget for the year commencing April next will embody a reduction of naval and military expenditure, Civil Service retrenchment and a readjustment of the Income Tax, business Tax and Stamp Duty, and abolition of the Excise duty on kerosene oil; redemption of national loans will be resumed earlier than was expected; expenditure on education, industrial development and social welfare will be increased. The following table shows the estimated expenditure and revenue."

Revenue:		Expenditure:	
Ordinary y.	1,253,072	Ordinary y.	987,281
Extraord. "	93,100	Extraord. "	358,891
Total,	1,346,172	Total	1,346,172.

This means a total net reduction or postponement of the armament expenditure of nearly 8 million sterling while the Civil Service follows next with a reduction 6.7 million sterling, or a combined cut of 14.7 million on a total budget of 134,6 million. What can or will our Indian Retrenchment Committees do in proportion?

But the value of this Far Eastern parallel does not end here. Japan, it is well-known, has taken the fullest possible advantage of her peculiar position in War time, second only to that of the United States. To give some idea of her advantage in the War years (1914-1918) her net excess of exports over imports was, during those four years, 1400 million yen equal to the total liabilities incurred by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War. The War period and after was, of course, not quite without its evil effects upon Japan, as is shown by the fact that though the Japanese revenue increased from 544 million in 1915 to 1902 in 1921 and over 1250 in the current year, expenditure increased still more. The four last years alone account for total excess of expenditure over income of 881 million yen. The bulk of the excess expenditure was accounted for by armaments which absorbed 33 per cent of the revenue in 1915 and 63½ per cent in 1921. From 1915 to 1921 Japan spent over 300 million sterling on armaments. It is not for an outsider to dogmatise on the justice or necessity of such an outlay, while Japanese statesmen remain convinced that the present importance of their country in world-politics, and particularly their position at and in consequence of the Washington Conference on naval armaments, is largely if not wholly due to such an outlay. But even an outsider may be permitted to say that the recent efforts made by the Japanese themselves to reduce these outlays ought to show clearly that they are by no means themselves unaware of the essential wastefulness of this outlay. There is, indeed, a great deal of camouflage about the Japanese Budget figures which manipulate in a bewildering manner ordinary and extraordinary receipts and disbursements the full significance of which seems to have escaped the compilers of such standard publications as the "Statesman's Year Book." But stripped of all its intended or unintended camouflage Japanese finance now seems to offer an object lesson which we have no reason yet to hope has any risk of being copied in this country.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.90+27
	May	28.11+22
	July	27.70+70
	Oct.	26.25+10

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Cotton Del. Liverpool	Jan.	15.30—60
	Mar.	15.30—60
	May	14.91—59
	July	14.64—62

London, Jan. 29.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/5 1/2 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-10-0 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 29,

Months.	To-day's Prices
Jan.	15·58—32
Feb.	—
Mar.	15 36—34
April	15.26—32
May	15·18—32
June	—
July	14·93—33
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	13.89—30
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
March	17·35
May	17·65

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 30.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 23 points in New York furtures and a fall of 60 points in Liverpool. At the opening the American market declined on further long liquidation but recovered later on trade and commission Houses buying. New York yesterday at the opening was quoted about 32 points below the previous day's close, but later advanced 55 points and actually closed about 23 points above the previous quotations so that there appeare to be considerable underlying strength.

The exchange quotation after a very rapid rise, has again declined and we believe it is not likely to fluctuate to the same extent in the near future; we, therefore, adhere to our previous bullish views regarding the future of our market and advise buying in weak market.

In accordance with the rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 501½ for F. G. M.G. Broach April/May and gradually advanced to Rs. 503/- on buying by Japanese and commission Houses. Again touching Rs. 503/- on selling by Marwari jobbers the values improved to Rs. 506/- on Offices and general buying. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 508/-. At colaba the market opened at Rs. 508½ and closed at Rs. 507/-.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 451½ and after sharp fluctuations went up to Rs. 455½ on buying by Marwari Operators. At the close of the Marwari Bazar session an Indore Operator came out as buyer for Broach and the prices improved to Rs. 457/- for Oomra and Rs. 508/- for Broach. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 370/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a small demand. About 3500 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 28 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 29th instant.

"Free trade fixing call sales, heavy long liquidation catching stopless orders. Advise buying. New York; further long liquidation early; later rallied on trade, Commission houses buying, and shorts covering. Undertone very good."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 30.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April-May		507
F. G. Bengal	March		372
Fine Oomra	March		456

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	508
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	370
F. G. Southern	May-June	457
Good Southern May/June		523

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	420	405	385	370
M. G. Oomra's No. 2	495	480	465	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	530	515	500	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	500	485	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 29th Jan. 1922.

Cotton	21,158	Bales
Wheat	7,054	Qrs
Linseed	732	"
Rapeseed	1,925	"
Gingellyseed	7,397	"
Poppyseed	886	"
Groundnuts	3,350	"
Castorseed	3,696	"
Rice	6,454	"
Myrabolams	2,273	"
Cottonseed	28,680	"
Mowraseed	930	"
Gram	1,965	"
Jawar	197	"
Masur	848	"
Barley	792	"
Bajra	298	"
Coal	1,678	Tons.

2 days total.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

	1922-23	1921-22	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 26th January, 1923 Jan. 1923	83,892	67,739	+16,152
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 29th Jan. 1923	13,40,766	15,58,189	—317,423
Shipments for the bi-week from 26th Jan 1923 Europe	2,678	—	+2,678
China, Japan and Coast Ports	73,708	12,897	+60,811
Total	76,386	12,897	+63,489
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 29th Jan. 1923.			
Europe	3,12,925	2,54,117	+58,808
China	61,180	72,920	—11,740
Japan	5,97,876	5,79,680	+18,196
Coast Ports	12,450	9,342	+3,608
Total	9,84,431	9,10,559	+68,872
Afloat in harbour Europe	30,982	8,044	+22,938
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,23,261	47,342	+75,869

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan 30.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-15-6.
Bars Gold forward 24-14-9.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 24-9-0.
Bars Silver ready 79-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 79-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 79-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/2.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 5/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 11/16.0
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 504.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 534.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 524.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 152½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 831.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 90.
London Silver ready d. 31-16.
London Silver forward d. 31.
Tone of Silver—Quiet China Banks are selling, India bought to cover sales, Market depends upon India.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.63-5/16.
French Exchange Frcs. 74.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.80.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 83.70.
Italian Exchange Liras. 97.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 1,50,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1320, India 92, Central 35, Tata Bank 14/8 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 50, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 875, By. Dyeing 1362/8, Bradbury 830, Century 645, Cent. India 3160, Colaba Land 1910, Coorla 186, Crescent 403-12, Edw. Sassoon 385, Elphiston 100, Fazulbhoy 1100, Gokak 210, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed Mfg. 315, Kastoorchand 470 Khatao 395, Kohinoor 1845, Madhavrao Sod. 145, Meyer Sassoon 230, Morarji 5350, New Great 607/8, New City 520, Pabani 590, Pearls 852/8, Phoenix 805, Shapurji 210, Simplex 525, Standard 2025, Swan 830, Swadeshi 3290 and Tata Mill 775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 420, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. I. 130, Bundi Cement 25/8, B. Tram 102/8, B. Steam 155, Ind. Cement 195, Katni Ord. 190 xd. Katni Defd. 920, New India Insurance 49, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 185, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 42/8 and Scindia Steam 8-4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 30.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	670	672-8	—	670
Colaba	—	—	—	1900
Crescent	396-4	406-4	—	407-8
Kohinoor	1825	1860	—	1850
Nagpore Ordy.	3125	3155	3110	3150
New Great	592-8	607-8	—	610
Pearl	835	847-8	—	832-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	800
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	875
Bombay Dyeing	1360	1362-8	1355	1363-8
Sir Shapoorji	217-8	210	—	208-12
Simplex	505	529	—	522-8
Swan	—	—	—	820
Swadeshi	3240	3270	—	3280
Century	630	640	—	645
Alcock	—	—	—	420
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	192-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	185
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	187-8	192-8	—	187-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	80
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	25
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	145
Bombay Electric Tramway.	101-4	103-12	—	103-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/16
Bank Demand	1-4 15/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 7/8
Fcs Demand	492
American Dollars	316
Honkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	231
Japan	152
Singapore	172

Market Steady

Continued on next page.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa on "The Spiritual Basis underlying Politics" at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

Women's Indian Association Public Meeting Address by Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa Theosophical Society Hall, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Public Lecture by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa on "A Voyage of Discovery in Search of the Child" Sir Cawasji Jehangirji Hall, Fort at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY 1st FEBRUARY.

National College gathering Deshbandhu Das presiding.

SUNDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

Public Magic Lantern Lecture by Dr. K. S. Patel, M. A. B. S., on "The Fight against Veneral Diseases" at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Bar-at-Law, writes to say that he is seeking election as a co-opted member of the Municipal Corporation.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday the 31st January 192.

SOUTH INDIAN SOCIAL LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Social League, a social gathering and Harikatha on "Nandanar Charitram" were gone through on the 28th instant. The Harikatha performer Mr. Ramachandra Iyer was ably assisted by Mr. Vedarangam Iyer, acompanied by Mr. Naidu on the "Mridangam".

NATIONAL ARTS COLLEGE.

The annual gathering of the students and professors of the National (Arts) College will be held at the College premises situated at Grant Road (opposite Grant Road Post office) to-morrow (Thursday.) Deshbandhu Das has kindly consented to preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Society Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, M. A, will deliver a public lecture on "The Spiritual Basis underlying Politics" at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Mavji Govindji will preside.

SWAMI SATYA DEVA'S LECTURES.

Before proceeding to U. P. Swami Satya Deva will deliver under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha the following lectures at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
(1) To-day (Wednesday) on "Asiatic Federation and its Influence on India's emancipation.
(2) Tomorrow (Thursday) on "Religion and Politics."
(3) On Friday "The Momentous Issue."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Khyber" with the Mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd proximo.
The homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2p.m. the same day.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to lay in the Kirtikar's Wadi, opposite Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar (B.B. & C.I.) when the following leaders will speak on the work before us:—Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Prakasam, Jamnalal Bajaj, Rajendra Prasad, Gangadarrao Deshpande and others. Mr. Khadilkar the President of the above Committee will preside. All are invited.

DESHBANDHU DAS AT THANA.

Under the auspices of the Thana District Congress Committee, Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, Thana District Tilak Swarajya Sangha, the following programme has been arranged. All are cordially invited to take part in it. Tickets for the "At Home" Party are available in Ulhas Trading Company.
Wednesday, 31st January.—Procession and address 8-30 p.m. Public Lecture at 9-30 p.m. 'At Home" (Kesarwady) 11 p.m.
After finishing his Thana Programme, Deshbandhu will motor to Bhainder and deliver a lecture on Thursday morning.
After his Bhainder lecture, Deshbandhu will proceed to Bassein and deliver a lecture there.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

The following office-bearers and members have been recently elected to the Council of Management of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha for the year 1922-1923:
President, Pandit Shri Krishna Mohanji Sharma Kartantik; Vice Presidents Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. G. M. Thenge, and Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha General Secretary Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar; Honorary Secretaries Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Mr. A. J. Jetli, Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar and Mr. R. K. Golikeri; Members Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Mahamopadhyaya Pandit Dayaram Khatau, Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Pandit Chanduial, Mr. A. B. Pakhade, Mr. Shivlal Morarji Joshi, Mr. G. A. Kamtekar, Mr. V. R. Bhende, Mr. V. H. Almoula, Mr. B. L. Hasteer, Mr V. B. Shirur and Mr. R. L. Ugrankar.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY.

On 21st instant at 7 p.m. a damaged motor lorry belonging to the Ideal Transport Co. Ltd. was being pulled by means of a rope by another motor lorry belonging to the same company along Parel Tank Road when Malhari Tukaram, (50) came out of a fuel depot, with a bundle of wood on his head andtried to cross the road between the two vehicles. As he failed to notice the rope, he tripped. and fell in front of the rear vehicle. He received injuries to his face, chin, wrist and shoulder. and was removed to J. J. Hospital where after treatment he was allowed to go home. Subsequently his injuries having taken a serious turn he went to the hospital where he was detained but he left of his own accord on Sunday last and died on Monday.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, two pedestrians who were eye witnesses of the incident said that a man was walking in advance of the front lorry with a lantern in his hand. Beyond that there was no other light on either of the lorries. They further stated that the left front wheel of the rear lorry went over the deceased.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to internal hoemorrhage following fracture of ribs.

The Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by fracture of the ribs due to his having been run over by a motor lorry on his eing tripped by a rope which was attached to the lorry and another lorry in front of it. Both lorries apparently had no proper lights

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, George Alfred Braganza (34) was charged with cheating and using as genuine forged documents, viz., cheques amounting to Rs. 7930 between the 11st of July 1922 and 18th July 1922.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan appeared for the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The evidence showed that on 30-12-1921 the accused applied to the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Bombay, for a cheque book and signed his name as Assistant Private Secretary General Nawabzada Obaidullakhan of Bhopal The amount of cheque book, viz Rs. 3 was debited to the General Nawabzada Obaidulla khan's account. On the 7-1-1922 the accused drew a cheque for Rs. 3100 and on 18-7-1922 another cheque for Rs. 4830 signed by the Nawabzada. The accused endorsed on the reverse of the cheques G. A. Braganza which being made payable to "bearer" the bank paid the amount to the accused. When the fraud was made out, information was lodged with the police, who traced the accused at Lalgunda (Secunderabad) and brought him for trial to Bombay.

Further enquiry was postponed till the 6th proximo.

KEEPING A COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Inspector Smith of C.I.D. charged (1) Balaram Anantaram (45), (2) Mandlal Damoder (40) (3) Sayanarayen Shamboodayal (28), (4) Prunjiwardas Sakerlal (20) (5) Harikishan Krishna (19) and (6) Banoo Santaram (20) with using two rooms situate at Prag Mahal as common gaming house on the 9th of September 1922 and with abettment thereof.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

His Worship sentenced accused No. 1 and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each. The rest of the accused were discharged.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH OF A PARSEE.

On Monday, Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Burjorji Dadabhai Mistry (50) residing at Kumpta Street Fort.

The evidence showed that the deceased was in charge of carpenters at the Government Dockyard. According to Darabshah Ardeshir Panthky, taxi driver the deceased complained that he had lost Rs. 68 and suspected one Nariman Sorabji Pavri. Whilst the deceased was talking with Darabshah Ardeshir Panthky, Nariman came, and three went to the house of the deceased where the deceased and Panthky looked for the money. As it was not found, the deceased suggested that Nariman should be searched but did not find the money on him. Nariman walked away. Panthky took the deceased on the face and then gave him a kick on the lower part of his abdomen. The deceased complained of pain and lay down. After Nariman walked away, Panthky took the deceased to a doctor for treatment.

The House Surgeon, J.J. Hospital, said, the deceased was brought to the J. J. Hospital on Friday afternoon. He died at 5-35 p.m. on Sunday. In his opinion death was due to peritonitis of deceased intestine.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of Davar's College of Commerce was held on Sunday afternoon, at the Jehangir Baug, Parel, when Mr. Justice Mulla took the chair. The proceedings began with Sports at 2 p.m. and the reading of the report took place at 5 p.m. before a large gathering of students, their parents and guardians as well as illustrious visitors. Mr. Davar presented the report of the College for the year 1922. The report stated that over three hundred students joined the General Commercial Course well as the Specialised Accountancy and Banking Courses by the London Chamber of Commerce, Government Diploma in Accountancy Board, Institute of Bankers, etc. In the London Chamber of Commerce examination, 116 Senior Certificates in different subjects were secured of which 32 were "Distinction" or "Honours" certificates. Three students secured prizes in 1921 examination by this body in the open competition with students not only from all parts of India but also from the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The only parallel to this achievement was that of one of the students of this college in 1916 when he obtained the "Rothschild" Medal of the London Chamber of Commerce in Methods and Machinery of Business paper. In other branches also, the students from the college showed satisfactory progress.

During the year under review there were scholars from Gwalior, Dhar, Mysore and Nepal studying in this college. The year was the year of attainment of its majority by the College, according to English Law and it was proposed that the event should be commemodated after the summer vacation in a befitting manner and that a charity fund should be started with the help of which poor students may be enabled to study Commerce without having to pay their college and examination fee, cost of living and books.

MR. JUSTICE MULLA'S ADVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla, after complimenting Mr. Davar asked the students to continue their self-study after completing their college course because in order to rise high in life, continuous study and hard work were necessary and in this connection he cited the example of Mr. Dadiba Dalal who started his career under his late father as an exchange broker but by self-study and hard work he had risen to eminence in the Imperial public life as we all knew so well. When the late Principal Anstey came out to India to inaugurate the College of Commerce and consulted him as to whom he should consult in connection with Indian requirements over and above Mr. K. S. Aiyer who was already with him, it was he, Mr. Justice Mulla, who had suggested the name of Principal Davar and he was glad that he so suggested because after some time when the late Mr. Anstey met him he thanked him heartily for having suggested Principal Davar's name and spoke of him in very complimentary term. Proceedings further Mr. Justice Mulla pointed out to young man that he was ont of those who believed that the students should be imparted some teaching in politics and public life and at the same time he asked the students not to take part in politics such time as they had mastered politics in all its bearings and formulated their opinion ona solid foundation of sound political leadning.

The proceedings terminated with distribution of prizes by Mrs. Davar to successful students in the sports. There was at night a dinner in which over one hundred students took part.

MOTOR FATALITY.

On Monday evening Mr. Ahmedmian Haji Mohamed Kadwani was being driven in his motor car by his chaffeur Ismail Gulambusein from Hughes Road towards Sandhurst Bridge when a Hindu widow named Changunabai (30) in attempting to cross the road was knocked down by the left front mud guard. She was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The following communiques have been issued by the Mauritius Government:—

I.

His Honour the Officer administering the Government notifies for general information that the delegation from Mauritius to meet the Indian Standing Committee on Emigration at Delhi will leave the Colony on Thursday, the 21st instant.

The delegation is composed of Hon. A. Walter, Ag. Protector of Immigrants; E. Sauzier, K.C., O.B.E., L. Rouillard, K.C., W. P. Ebbels Esq., representing the Chamber of Agriculture; Luchman Ram Esq. and Rajcoomar Gajadhur, Esquire..

Messrs. Ebbels and Gajadhar will join the delegation at Delhi.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Port Louis, 19th December, 1922.

II.

Communique'.

With reference to the Communique' issued from this Office yesterday, the Officer administering the Government desires it to be known that Mr. Ahlman Sulawan who was invited to join the deputation to India excused himself on the ground of illness and that his place has been filled by the selection of Mr. Lutchman Rama.

The deputation will also be accompanied by two Sirdars whose names are: Askaran Singh Salik Singh and Badramuthu Nagapen.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
20th December 1922.

Referring to the above a correspondent writes to me from Mauritius as follows:—

Dear Sir,

As you are aware a great movement is on foot for the re-opening of immigration. The local Government was invited by the Government of India to send delegates in order to convince the Standing Committee for Emmigration that coolies were badly wanted by the planters of this Colony. I must add, however, that as a matter of fact no more coolies are really needed in this Colony.

Some time ago a few big planters as well as representatives of the Co-Operative Credit Societies of this Island were invited by His Honour the Officer administering the Government. They were about thirty all told. They assembled at the Government House to confer as to the necessity of re-opening the question of immigration. The majority as expected voted in favour of the proposal and it was decided to send delegates. His Honour asked the members present to submit some names from which he was to choose.

Eventually one Rajkumar Gajadhar otherwise known as "Tilak Singh" a big landed proprietor of this island, who is now at Calcutta was chosen as one of the delegates by the Government.

Now I would like to enlighten you on some of the doings of the above-said Mr. Gajadhar. About the year 1899 when the military barracks at Vacoas were under construction he happened to be a contractor for the supply of building materials and he is stated to have made about a couple of lakhs in this business. For being in possession of articles belonging to the Military Dept., he was arrested but he came off scathless from the affair. However he lost his civil rights as a contractor.

It is such a man who has been chosen as a delegate to work on this Emigration mission.

Later, his position went on prospering and some years after he bought another estate, called "Unite":—that name may have been familiar to you from this circumstance, viz., eighty old immigrants who had returned from Trinidad and other Colonies to India were sent to this estate but our friend treated them so well there that the Government, were obliged to interfere and cancel the engagement. Perhaps these particulars will suffice with regard to this individual.

Now I shall refer to others as briefly as I can. But before doing so I shall mention one circumstance, which should be borne in mind. Respecting the planters who were present at the Government House, some were totally against further immigration, but they dared not say so openly for fear of offending the millowners with whom their dealings were so much interwoven as not to admit of any risk being taken in this matter. On the contrary, those countrymen of ours who are unfettered to express their opinions, have, by common consent, chosen as our spokesmen, Pandit Deodatt and authorised him to place unreservedly all the facts connected with this most vital subject before the Indian public and we anticipate that he will have adequate hearing accorded to him by the sympathetic public and the leading publicists of our motherland in this matter.

Now coming to the other individuals as stated above, Messrs. Sauzier and Rouillard (Vide Communique' I supra), these are coproprietors in Sugar estates, barristers and Hon. members of the Legislative Council. Agricultural questions—which mean and affect the well-being of the people in general—they totally ignore.

Mr. Ebbles is himself a sugar-estate Manager. Hence comments are needless.

Hon. Mr. Walter was for some time Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory and is now Acting Protector of Immigrants. He can enlighten the Committee on meteorological questions to greater advantage than on immigration affairs.

This leaves me to deal with two other Indians, referred to in the second communique' viz., Messrs. Askaran Singh and Luxman Ram.

Mr. Askaran Singh, be it noted, is a big land-owner; of one-fourth of an acre, upon which there is a hut of two rooms, in which he resides. He came to Mauritius about 40 years back. He lives at St. Julien Flaq and works as Carriole driver. Let me mention, while speaking of St. Julien Flaq, one particular incident. A photo will probably be presented by Hon. Mr. Walter, the meteorologist. (Ag. Protector). It is the view taken of a meeting of the "elite of the Indian community" on the occasion of the opening of a modern school, which one Mr. Dabeedin Reetoo built for the public. His Honour the Officer Administering the Government as well as several officials were present. In case it is put forward to prove the prosperity of the Indian community. I would like that the Committee should ask them to show the other side of the picture, if they have any, to illustrate the life of the labouring community here. Would they do it?

Now I shall finish up with the last personage on the list, viz., Mr. Luxman Ram. He was a domestic servant to one Mr. Carosin at Savanne.

Now, he has a son, who is a doctor of the Paris University and who is accompanying him. To the credit of the French outlook that the son has imbibed, it has to be said, that he has signed the documents "against the immigration". But Mr. Luxman Ram, the delegate, knows neither English, nor French, nor even his mother tongue correctly.

And these are your guests. I wish them Godspeed.

Port Louis,
21st Dec., 1922.

Here ends the letter. I have since received a telegram from Pandit Deodutt to say that he has landed at Bombay. I fervently believe that the Standing Committee will give him a full hearing of his case and the Indian public their sympathetic support in the cause of our unfortunate brethren abroad.—Yours, etc.

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagrahashram, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RECORD RISE IN LITIGATION.

The following is a statement showing the number of suits filed, restored and disposed of and also showing the balance and the arrears of suits ripe for hearing in the Bombay High Court during the last eight years:—

1915 Balance on 1st of January 757; Filed 1495; Restored 178; Total number of suits for disposal 2430; Disposed of 1682; Balance at the close of the year 784; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 176.

1916 Balance on 1st of January 748; Filed 1424; Restored 146; Total number of suits for disposal 2318; Disposal of 1533; Balance at the close of the year 785; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 294.

1917 Balance on 1st of January 785; Filed 1479; Restored 143; Total number of suits for disposal 2407; Disposed of 1516; Balance at the close of the year 4257; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 209.

1918 Balance on 1st of January 891; Filed 2072; Restored 163; Total number of suits for disposal 3126; Disposed of 1444; Balance at the close of the year 1682; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 841.

1919 Balance on 1st of January 1682; Filed 3768; Restored 190; Total number of suits for disposal 5640; Disposed of 2973; Balance at the close of the year 2667; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 1625.

1920 Balance on 1st of January 2667; Filed 3808; Restored 195; Total number of suits for disposal 6670; Disposed of 2922; Balance at the close of the year 3748; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 2559.

1921 Balance on 1st of January 3748; Filed 5435; Restored 201; Total number of suits for disposal 9384; Disposed of 5127; Balance at the close of the year 4257; Arreahs of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 2357.

1922 Balance on 1st of January 4257; Filed 5920; Restored 249; Total number of suits for disposal 10426; Disposed of 5470; Balance at the close of the year 4956; Arrears of Suits ripe for hearing at the close of the year 2744.

GASPS ABOUT PAVLOVA.

EXCELSIOR IN EXCELSIS.

BY SKYLINE.

After seeing the Swan Dance, in attempting to describe Pavlova in the Triumph of Saint Saens, instead of Venus in the Temptation of Saint Anthony, Flaubert, Thinking too of the white-skirted Ballet, might have written:—"High on the staircase of the gods, among clouds as soft as feathers, scattering roses as they whirl, (Anna Pavlova) looks at herself in a mirror (of enthusiasm as reflected in the faces of her watchers); her gaze glides langourously under somewhat heavy lids. She has. . small breasts a narrow waist, hips like the outline of a lyre, . . and delicate feet. A butterfly (would love to play) not far from her mouth. The splendour of her body lays a halo of brilliant pearl around her. . . . ."

And Hilarion would have said:—"The (Excelsior) gods leant over from the height of the (gallery) in order to direct the swords (of their spellbound regard).....(The Ballet) had no end but to be noble and beautiful. Loose garments facilitated nobility of attitude, ..." And such relaxations into rapture that occurred only occasionally in Flaubert's unhappy creations might have happened more often if that literary monk had had the opportunity of contemplating "the exhibition of beautiful forms" to be seen at the Excelsior Theatre this week.

One hardly knows where to begin in attempting to record in writing the sensations of the opening night of the Anna Pavlova Season in Bombay. But perhaps one of the greatest sensations of that memorable night was that a Bombay audience that completely filled the thirteen hundred odd seats in the theatre) was in its place well on time. M. Theodore Stier and the (invisible) Moscow Trio began the music of a dainty minuet in a silence inspired by expectancy that was a pleasant contrast to the usual soporific stupor which, with its punctuations of shuffles and snorts and the heavy-footed incursions of late-comers one has learnt to dread in this city. From floor to ceiling on Monday however, the house was acutely conscious of an historical event which demanded their best behaviour. And very quickly the strained attitude of perfunctory attentiveness changed, as under a spell, to the more desirable alertness and immobility of a profound interest; broken only from time to time by a shattering applause that rippled across the estraded surfaces of radiant-faced spectators.

Incidentally, the house was enlivened by some magnificent saris of the brightest colours, and was composed of members of all the local communities, not excluding a number of intensely interested Japanese.

Part One—"Amarilla"—began with a succession of old-world minuets by people of porcelain wearing scarlet heels against a billowing background of bushy trees—a purple and green effect that was also used in Part Two—"Chopiniana"—with most telling results. "Amarilla"—which is bound to be appreciated by the most casual theatre-goer—is a drama of slighted and blighted love based on a Gypsy folk-song. Its music is composed by Drigo, Dargomiski and Glazounow. The last-named orchestrated nine separate works, using waltzes, mazurkas, etudes and preludes, of the Polish master Chopin for the "Chopiniana". This second part of the program opened with the famous Polonaise in A Major and one watched entranced the white Ballet tread those stately measures in a dream of mauve white and jade. . . . and one was reminded of the graceful groupings of willowy women so dear to the late Mr. Shepperson.

Part Three suffered to some extent from the accident sustained by M. Volinine. It is to be hoped that he has now completely recovered. Previous to this contretemps, he had done some really wonderful work as the rather skittish brother of the broken-hearted Amarilla, and his prodigious leaps must have stirred the distended spleens of fever-ridden box-walas into an envious determination to force their owners to get in that heroic early morning walk at all costs.

One cannot speak with sufficient enthusiasm of the excellent "Company of Twenty Dancers". The ladies of the Ballet added to their dancing ability looks which simply staggered the local lookers-on; while the men wore some striking costumes and the eager, gentlemanly and incorrigibly obliging air of the A. D. C. of a Government House.

They were all "wonderful". That adjective indeed was the inevitable comment on everything made by people as they drifted away after the evening's entertainment. Everything was "wonderful".

And so it really was. The staging, the daring blends of scarlet, crimson, saffron, gold and green in the dresses and costumes, the orchestra, the brilliance of the Ballet, the superb skill of the principals, were all "wonderful". Bombay crept to bed wondering hard.

And, Pavlova? Reluctantly, one confesses that one ought to take in hand the task of at least touching upon her exhibition of skill and beauty. But it is terribly difficult.

She inspired the show of course. To express Pavlova in a single word, one might murmur "femininity". . . . Possibly the "Incomparable" Anna might be feminine enough to resent the suggestion that she is as old as the ages. But it would merely mean that she is imbued with that mysterious magic that disturbed our ancestors into calling women goddesses in their delight and witches in their despair. Quick, feathery, supple, a flashing grace and perfect poise, dancing as no-one knows how to describe—delicate, elusive, enchanting, ephemeral, with eyes of a gazelle, hands that one trembles to touch, and feet (so heavily insured) of which Oscar Wilde must have been thinking in order to write:—

"You had wonderful, luminous, fleet,
Little wings to your feet."

But I wish she would get another wig for "Amarilla". It looked distressingly unconvincing.

"SOCIAL WORK IN U. S."

LECTURE BY MISS JANE ADDAMS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Miss Jane Addams dilivered an address on "Social Work in the United States," Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. Natarajan said Miss. Addams was one of the most notable figures in the world and one of the leaders of the movement for the emancipation of women, in order that they might uplift the country.

MISS ADDAMS' LECTURE.

Miss. Addams said it was in 1890 that the new movement of social work was started and people began to be social workers and tried to find out the conditions under which the working people were living and to make some systemttic study of those conditions. In that charitable movement in the United States a great many people came from the colleges and any body who wanted to join had to have some knowledge of economics, sociology and other things. The same was true of England where the Toynbee Hall movement was started in London in 1885. On the model of the Toynbee Hall a large number of centres had been formed in the United States in the various cities. Those centres had their play grounds, their halls for recreation and many other things which gave the workmen a little entertainment and relaxation after his day's hard work. Speaking of Chicago which was a large manufacturing city, Miss. Addams said that people of many nationalities lived there in the poorer quarters of the city and the efforts made by the social workers were directed towards bringing back some of those social conditions which those people had to break off when they came to America. The conditions in Chicago were not unlike those in Bombay, that was to say, the city grew rapidly, as Bombay was growing, and it could not keep pease with the demands of the people they had the same difficulties there, as here, of housing accommodation etc., and the tenement system slowly grew. Miss Addams then related some of their activities in Chicago which were very much similar to those in Bombay started by the Social Services League.

Continuing she said they had got in America graduates of the School of Philonthropy where social work was taugat. The students got their M.A. legree first and then the Ph.-D.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Replying to a question by Mr. Natarajan she said they were much hampered in their work for want of money and they had to get it either from the rich people or the government. No doubt the working people were always suspicious of philonthropic work started with the money of the rich, and great care was needed in dealing with them, but the social workers always tried to keep a certain standard of justice and fair play between the two parties.

In reply to another question from Mr. Natarajan she said the social workers were paid though not when the work was first started. But the workers were now paid and they did go in first as a career if they had a special liking for that kind of work. But men did not join that work simply on account of the pay, for the pay was always moderate.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION.

As regards the benefits of prohibition, she said in reply to Mr. Natarajan that there had been a great deal of improvement in the moral and material conditions of the people since, by an Act of law, prohibition was introduced. In Chicago itself the Workhouse where the prisoners were sent had to be closed more than one-third to half. The hospital also had not so many patients as before—of wounded people etc. The material condition of the people had improved very much. In the villages, more than in the cities, prohibition had done greater good to the people. Prisons were empty there and crime was less and prosperity had increased. No doubt there was some illicit traffic in drink, but in spite of its prohibition was doing great good to the people. As for the people becoming teetotallers she said the middle-aged people who were accustomed to have something always could not so easily give up the habit, but a young generation of teetotallers was growing up and gradually such people would increase in numbers. But the fact was that Europeans who went to America did not like prohibition, and they had some difficulty in dealing with those people.

ALASTOR.

Alastor by his character reading during January has contributed the following sums to deserving institutions and to people in need:—Ex-Soldiers Society (Bombay Branch) Rs. 65; Hindu families, Karachi Rs. 40; St. Francis Xavier Thanksgiving Fund, Goa Rs. 50; The Fanciscrain Mission, Borivli Rs. 25; Catholic Poor, Bombay Rs. 35; Anglo-Indians, Bombay Rs. 15; The Salvation Army General Booth's Scheme on behalf of Reclaimed Tribes Rs. 100; Character Reading at a Dance, on behalf of widow Rs. 50 Charactor Reading at Dance on behalf of St. Dunstors Fund and Catholic charity Rs. 30; Total Rs. 410.

Alastor will leave Bombay within a few days and will visit Calcutta.

"CHINA" AND AN EXPERIMENT IN SWARAJ.

Under the auspices of the Students Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, Mr. T. Z. Koo, Travelling Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, at present on tour in India, will deliver a lecture on "China and an experiment in Swaraj" in the Wilson College Hall Chowpati tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside. Mr. Koo is from China and is well qualified to deal with the problems, which China is faced with. He is also well, known in many countries of the West and East as an able speaker.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

RESULTS.

The following is the approxmate result of the Bombay Municipal Elections held on Monday. The Municipal Commissioner will hear objections and challenges for D F and G Wards on Thursday at 11 a.m. (B.T.) and for A and E Wards on Friday the same hour in his office.

A WARD (12 Seats.)

1. Mr. Myer Nissim	7,762
2. Sir D. M. Petit	4,581
3. Mrs. Harry Hodkinson	4,406
4. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	4,178
5. Mr. P. C. Sethna	4,154
6. Mr. H. J. Davis	3,526
7. Mr. B. N. Gamadia	3,614
8. Mr. P. J. Murzban	3,539
9. Mr. M. Tricamji	3,461
10. Mr. J. B. Boman Behram	3,235
11. Mr. H. M. Chowna	2,943
12. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas	2,765
13. Dr. W. Nunan	2,313
14. Mr. Mathuradas Kanji	1,968
15. Dr. R. T. Nariman	1,127

C WARD (16 Seats.)

1. Mr. M. Alabux	8,756
2. Mr. Gulabchand D. Javeri	8,417
3. Dr. J. J. Curtoji	6,632
4. Dr. D. B. Paymaster	6,311
5. Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala	6,101
6. Dr. M. B. Velker	4,510
7. Mr. H. P. Thackersey	4,418
8. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	3,460
9. Mr. B. N. Motiwala	3,297
10. Mr. M. I. Curtay	2,914
11. Mr. L. R. Tairsee	2,865
12. Miss Bachubai R. Lotwala	2,864
13. Mr. S. D. Navelker	2,784
14. Mr. B. T. Desai	2,742
15. Mr. R. Harjiwan	2,662
16. Mr. M. M. Desai	2,215
17. Mr. R. S. Navalker	562

D WARD. (10 Seats.)

1. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	10,101
2. Major C. Fernandez	9,228
3. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamker	7,580
4. Mr. K. F. Nariman	5,351
5. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy	5,217
6. Mr. J. M. Mehta	5,009
7. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai	4,487
8. Dr. A. G. Viegas	4,294
9. Dr. D. D. Sathye	4,077
10. Mrs. Avantakabai Gokhale	3,674
11. Mr. B. F. Cooper	2,823
12. Mr. R. M. Bhut	2,290
13. Mr. S. S. Jhabwala	1,797
14. Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala	1,525
15. Mr. A. R. Ranjit	65

E WARD (10 Seats.)

1. Mr. S. L. Silam	5,740
2. Dr. M. F. Bisani	5,141
3. Dr. Cosmos Fernandez	4,616
4. Dr. R. M. Mistry	3,411
5. Mr. R. A. Gole	3,239
6. Mr. K. D. Khote	3,096
7. Mr. A. H. S. Khatri	2,730
8. Mr. K. S. Dhondi	2,347
9. Mr. Alex. A. Pais	2,156
10. Mr. V. A. Desai	2,093
11. Mr. G. A. Somji	2,063

F WARD (10 Seats.)

1. Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Baltiwala L.M. and S., F.S.P.S., M.L.C., J.P.	3,953
2. Mr. Punjabhai Thakarsi	2,681
3. Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar	2,199
4. Mr. Nanabhai Lakshman	1,816
5. Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey	1,549
6. Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale	1,333
7. Mr. Kasamkhan Mahamadkhan	932
8. Mr. Jinabhai Parbatishankar	392
9. Mr. Krishnarao Govindrao Patade	8
10. Mr. Ramrao Ganpatrao Mahimkar	5

G WARD (6) Seats.)

1. Mr. Damoder Haridas	2,430
2. Dr. M. C. Javle	2,373
3. Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe	1,953
4. Dr. D. A. D'Monte	1,926
5. Mr. R. K. Vaidya	1,772
6. Mr. F. J. Ginwala	1,600
7. Rao Saheb M. D. Rane	1,540
8. Mr. S. K. Bole	1,403
9. Mr. M. A. Dabholker	1,238

"G" WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words regard-Municipal elections appeared in your Tuesday's issue. He writes that "G" Ward is ing the report of your correspondent on predominently Nationalistic that is quite correct, as if a comparison is made to to the number of voters turned up actually at the booths I am quite sure Mahim Ward will take the honour of being the first in the number of individual electors recorded their votes. I would take strong objection to his words beginning from "However, here the effect of division among the Nationalist was as bad as could be etc." As an eye witness and worker on behalf of the Nationalist candidates I make bold to say that the election throughout the day was conducted coordinately among the three Nationalist candidates and Mr. V. J. Patel and Seth Chotani will bear me out in this assertion. Of course at the opening of the contest, owing to the rush of people, especially who have to attend office at 10-30 etc. it was a heavy rush, which prevented the workers in carrying out the work in a clock like manner, but a rough list was recorded, at each candidates camp, as to the number of solid voters. At 2 p.m. when Mr. V. J. Patel paid his second visit the rough list was compared, and due arrangements were made to split the solid votes according to the weakeness of the candidates, and this arrangement was scrupulously carried by their workers and the three Nationalist candidates, to their credit. If in spite of all these efforts any of the Nationalist candidates were defeated, it is not due to disunion among themselves, but due to some other reason, which I need not mention. One word more, the sudden change of front or two candidates signing the Creed and Manifesto, though a welcome turn if carried out properly, upset many voters and people who have decided Ideas about the candidates changed their minds at the last moment considering the professions of the new converts and their experience, which I hope will be fulfilled.—Yours, etc.

K. S. S.

Dadar, Jan. 30.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amount to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
Mrs. Sushilabai Madhavji D. Morarji	151

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210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' Safes that had been burgled.

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Answers to Correspondents.

S. A. C.—You have not authenticated your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, January 31, 1923.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The supreme importance, which not only Indians living abroad but also all those who truly sympathise with the aspirations of Indians, attach to the necessity of the latter adhering to the path of Non-violent Non-cooperation, pointed out to them by their far-seeing guide, Mahatma Gandhi, was demonstrated once again at the conference of Indians and their sympathisers held in London early this month. Almost every speaker who took part in the conference strongly urged Indians in this country not to deviate from the course laid down for them by their great leader, but to carry on the struggle with redoubled vigour till the goal was reached. In this connection it is highly significant that a leader of the Labour Party like Mr. Lansbury should warn Indians against pinning their faith to what English Labour or any external force could do for them. He asked them to found their faith on their own strength and resolution. There was a time, not long past, when the people of this country used fondly to expect great things from the Liberal and Labour parties in England, but the bitter disillusionment of the last few years has taught them not to depend on any extraneous agency, but on themselves for their salvation. At the Nagpur Congress session, the nation made a definite change in its angle of vision and ever since then it has been carrying on the struggle single-handed, strengthened by the conviction that success must come because of the innate righteousness of the cause for which it is fighting and the purity of the weapons it is using. It is, no doubt, a matter of regret that with the removal of their leader from their midst, the faith of a few of the followers in the efficacy of the weapons has been shaken. But the voice of discerning and sympathetic souls all the world over warns Indians against deviating from the path chalked out by the Mahatma and exhorts them to march forward. Let those whose faith is strong and whose capacity for suffering for the righteous cause of their Motherland remains unimpaired, stand together and march on and as sure as day follows night they are bound to reach the goal.

RUPEE SECURITIES IN LONDON.

The announcement that a market fo rupee securities on the London Stock Exchange will be shortly opened is likely to be received in this country with mixed feelings. The agitation for such market has been going on since the middle of the last year, when the Tatas led off by placing 2¾ million worth of debentures of their Steel and Iron concern. Though that security as well a the corporation bonds of the various Port Trusts and Municipalities which followed were formally not rupee, but sterling, securities, application was made for permitting definite quotations of rupee securities on a fixed rate of Indo-British exchange to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange. That body ha now decided upon a £1 equal Rs. 1[illegible] rate, subject to the condition that Indian concerns whose stocks are to be officially quoted or dealt in on the London Stock Exchange must keep a register i London and arrange to pay dividend through the London agencies. Shoul Indian companies agree to this condition, a definite market in their stocks may be shortly expected to arise in London. But what will be the effect of such a development? Leaving out of account for the moment the concession of a fixed exchange (which will turn out to be a most undesirable complication so long as our currency organisation continues to be characterised by th principles of muddling through, and not a convenience, as, must, no doubt have been intended by the promoters of the movement), it is obvious that for the first few years the only securities that would obtain the privilege of official listing and daily dealings would be those of the most unexceptionable industrial concerns. Industrial financiering in India has, as yet, we think, been lacking too much in due attention to the development of safe investment combined with stable return—exemplified by debentures, for example—to warrant the hope of a wide extension as a result of the opening of a new market on the London Stock Exchange. Rupee securities of the Government of India, Municipalities, Port Trusts an Railways may, indeed, find an accession of strength by the institution of this new market. But they hardly need such an improvement even as things actually are.

But the question becomes much more interesting when we come to purely industrial and commercial securities. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of possible exchange complications it is most likely that Indian, or at least the Anglo-Indian, companies, would be disposed to welcome the new development. With what result to the country, however? It is obvious that the best established companies will obtain no material improvement in capital facilities by the addition of a new market. The country's industry would no doubt benefit from such a departure. And the benefit would be the greater if, as we believe, the assumption is warranted that this new channel of foreign capital investment in India will have necessarily to be conducted largely, if not wholly, through Indian agencies. While fully aware of the evils of foreign capital investment here under the present conditions of this country, we are by no means bigotedly opposed to it *ad hoc genus omne*. Foreign capital to develop Indian industry must be welcomed, if it is entrusted to Indian agency and is content with just the fair remuneration. The best legislation we would desire in connection with the intended change in the fiscal policy would not absolutely prohibit any investment of foreign capital. Far from it. Such a legislation should merely reduce and circumscribe the present disproportionate importance ascribed to capital in industry. We are by no means blind to the obvious benefit of such investment not only in opening up Indian industry, but, what is still more important, in operating as an example to the indigenous capital. But as we would do nothing to reduce such a benefit, we must also remember to make allowance to the foreign capitalist and intended investor of any restrictive clauses in our redrafted fiscal policy. We fear an honest policy of Indian encouragement in this regard will not appear very attractive to the intending foreign investor. An aspect, however, of this development which is apt to be obscured in the first flush of excitement at getting a new market, must be specially mentioned here. What will be the effect of speculation in a double centre? Speculation has not much terror for the relatively stable and first rate investments which alone are likely to obtain official recognition in London in the first instance. And in the present state of dullness and depression in our markets, such an alternative means of quotation cannot but be desirable. Without, therefore, quite ignoring the possible mischiefs of speculative tendencies, we must nevertheless remember that the simultaneous creation of rings and corners in two different centres in close competition in virtually the same market, would be exceedingly difficult. We are, therefore, inclined to believe that on a balance the advantage lies with this new development notwithstanding the possibility of speculation, which, however, is more likely to result in greater stability of prices of the leading securities than has been the case so far.

U. P. POLITICAL PRISONERS.

So, after all the official world in India is not in so helpless a condition as to be unable to tell a "political prisoner" from an ordinary convict. The head of the United Provinces, at least, is able to spot the political offender and order his release. We are not told yet how many persons are affected by the "clemency" of Sir William Marris, but evidently they cannot be many, seeing that almost all of them were victims of the campaign waged by the bureaucracy towards the end of 1921 and beginning of 1922 and were awarded sentences varying between six months and a year or a year and a half. Most of these sentences must be on the point of expiring. Neither the number of prisoners nor the unexpired portions of their sentences can be large. Just prior to the departure of Sir Harcourt Butler a resolution had been moved in the local Legislative Council regretting Government's refusal to release the political prisoners in the province as demanded by the Council at an earlier session, but the resolution was lost subsequent to Sir Harcourt's assurance that his successor would give his best consideration to the wish of the Council. If the Government had yielded to the demand of the Council in the first instance their action would have carried conviction that they had sincerely repented of their folly. However belated as is the "clemency" of Sir William Marris, it is an example to other provincial satraps.

A DEBATING SOCIETY.

The fact that there should be as many as 250 admitted non-official resolutions—apart from those disallowed—yet undisposed of, affords a significant commentary on the utility of the Legislative Assembly. "I am not aware this House was created as solely a debating society," remarked Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith in justification of the Government attitude, which looked to official business first and after that to the ventilation of non-official grievances. As at present constituted and conducted, the Assembly is nothing else but a debating society, with this difference that the bureaucracy monopolises most of its time in getting cut-and-dried schemes and measures approved by the society and permits the non-official members to indulge in the pastime of ventilating their pent-up steam during the rest of the period. If the Assembly were a really business-like body, whose members enjoyed perfect equality of status, there would be no occasion for any non-official resolutions to be left undisposed of during the session, but where all the business is monopolised by the officials, all the "talk" is bound to fall to the lot of the non-officials.

Notes of the Day

Bavarian Fascisti.

After the Musolini coup in Italy the super-patriots of Bavaria embarked on a similar venture, though it proved abortive, Fascism in Bavaria, however, is older than its Italian prototype. In fact it dates from the Kapp Revolution in March 1920. Since then reaction has reigned supreme in the Government at Munich and the local reactionaries have been re-inforced by Prussian junker emigrants and generals of the Hohenzollern army headed by Ludendorff. Bavaria tried to secure fiscal and diplomatic autonomy and generally to undermine the Weimar Constitution which, by making a clean sweep of her twenty-two princelings, had given to Germany a strong centralised Government. In their separatist tendencies the Bavarian reactionaries were encouraged by France who was even then aiming at the creation of an autonomous Rhine Republic. An independent Bavaria under a restored Wittelsbach dynasty was promised but under conditions which would have made the Bavarian Government a mere echo of Paris. The Knight-errants of Bavaria then formed themselves into a strike-breaking organisation, the Orgesch, which was well-financed by German heavy industry. These praetorian guards later appeared in the role of Jew-baiters, but "the shot which brought down the head of the royal stag amongst Semitic capitalists, Walter Rathenau, shook the Orgesch to its foundations." The French occupation of Ruhr and France's continued intransigeance have enabled this rump of the Hohenzollern legions to appear in the role of Knights of Liberty, and the Orgesch, from being the private military arm of the German trusts may develop into the private military arm of the German State.

A Hollow Cry.

The official Census figures recently published in Natal offer an illuminating commentary on the dishonest agitation carried on in that Colony against the Indian community, who have been represented as steadily growing in number and threatening to swamp the Whites. According to the Census of 1921, the population of Natal stands distributed as follows: Europeans 136,838; Natives 1,139,804; Asiatics 141,649; mixed and other coloured 11,107; total 1,429,398. If we glance back to the figures of the previous Census, we shall find that whereas the Europeans have increased from 98,114 in 1911 to 136,638 in 1921, that is to say by nearly 40 per cent., the Asiatics have increased in that decade from 133,031 to 141,649—or by only about 6½ per cent! And yet the growth of the latter is represented as constituting a "menace" to the safety of the Whites and measures are being taken still further to repress them! The figures for the rest of the provinces of the Union are still more illuminating. The Cape Province returned at the Census of 1921, 630,609 Europeans, 7,696 Asiatics, 484,252 mixed and other coloured persons and 1,640,162 Natives. In Transvaal there are 543,485 Europeans, 1,495,869 Natives, 15,991 Asiatics and 32,291 mixed. In Orange Free State, there are 188,556, 521,978 Natives, 395 Asiatics and 17,898 Mixed. In the Union as a whole, the Europeans number 1,519,488, Natives 4,697,812, Indians 165,731, and Mixed and other coloured 545,549, making a total of 6,923,580. The utter hollowness of the cry against Indians must become obvious to any sane and unbiassed person from the figures given above.

An Unwanted Commission.

Who wants the Public Services Commission? The Government of India apparently did not want it. The Legislature has shown that it is opposed to it. The non-official Indian public of all shades of opinion do not like it. Even some of the Civilians themselves have disapproved of a commission coming out to India. The non-official European public too is not enamoured of it. Who then wants the Commission? No one else besides the Secretary of State for India, who has been goaded by his "Die-hard" friends into defying both the Government of India and the Indian public. In view of the storm of bitter resentment roused by the announcement, the Services themselves seem disposed to exclaim, "Save us from our friends!" A correspondent of the "Statesman" facetiously suggests that Viscount Peel should appoint Mr. Montagu as the chairman of the Commission. The Secretary of State cannot crown his folly better.

Madras Government's Defeat.

An important Government measure, i.e the Irrigation Bill, piloted by Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Law Member, has been defeated in the Madras Legislative Council, mainly through the opposition of the Non-Brahman Party, the "Party in Power." It is understood that the Madras Government have had the draft of the Bill under consideration for several years and that the present draft has had the approval of the Executive Council of the Madras Government. The sanction of the Government of India had also, it seems, been obtained for the introduction of the Bill in the Council. All this shows the importance attached to the measure by the official world. But the Bill has now been turned down by the Legislative Council and the Madras Government have suffered a defeat for which they could not have been prepared. There is nothing extraordinary in the Bill, which could have provoked the hostility of the non-official members, beyond the fact that it sought to introduce a new water cess and to regulate the supply of water for irrigation purposes. The landlord element is strong in the "Party in Power" and it is not difficult to see that this element would view with disfavour any fresh restrictions on cultivation sought to be imposed by Government. Moreover, the Law Member has never been *persona grata* with the "Party in Power", who, evidently, have sought to kill two birds with one stone by rejecting the Bill introduced by him. It remains to be seen whether Sir K. S. Iyengar will remain in his post after this fresh demonstration of its lack of confidence in him by the "Party in Power." A Minsister who felt any sense of responsibility towards the Legislature would refuse to carry on, but in India such a high sense of duty has yet to be born in "co-operating" circles.

A Chamber of Silence.

It is three years since the "Narendra Mandal" or Chamber of Princes was constituted, but the world at large is yet to know what subjects this Chamber has discussed or what work it has accomplished since it was born. The Chamber usually meets once a year, but what business is actually transacted by the Princes before they disperse never to meet again for a year, no one knows. If the Princes' deliberations are of so momentous or sacrosanct a character that they cannot be conducted in broad daylight, the world should at least be vouchsafed a summary of the proceedings of the Chamber. But so far the Chamber has been a veritable chamber of silence. When the Princes are demanding—or are at least represented as demanding—protection from "political agitators" in British Indian territories, the people of the latter may reasonably expect to know what these Princes in their conclaves have been doing. By the way, who pays for the arrangements in connection with these annual conclaves?

Osmania University.

The Osmania University of Hyderabad represents a wholesome departure in educational ideals. It is a teaching as well as an examining body. Moreover, it has adopted Urdu as the medium of instruction and has thus more in common with India's National Universities than with the official Universities in British India. True, Urdu is the mother-tongue of only a fraction of His Exalted Highness' subjects, but then it is the cultural and official language of the State and as such not calculated to stifle the originality of the student by causing an undue and unwarranted strain on his memory. There was also another difficulty when the project of the Osmania University was mooted—the absence of standard works in Urdu. The difficulty was met by instituting a Bureau of compilation and translation and it has already produced almost all the books required as text books for the Intermediate and B. A. Classes. Not all the translations are from English but some Persian works also, like Abdul Fazl's "Ain-ai-Akbari" have been translated. Besides as English is compulsory in the University, the students are free to consult works other than the publications of the University. The constitution of the University follows the lines laid down by the Sadler Committee, academic and administrative functions being vested in distinct bodies. There seems to be a total lack of the elected element in the constitution of these bodies; but then Hyderabad is not a democracy and a democratic University in a frankly autocratic State would be much like a square peg in a round hole.

Secondary Education

The first fruit of contemplated retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government of this Presidency has been the reduction of grants to secondary schools. As matters stand, the secondary schools in the Presidency, and particularly in this city, find it hard to make both ends meet. They are housed in ill-suited premises, and are poorly equipped with apparatus. A secondary school, in the nature of things, cannot support itself on the income derived from fees and only substantial Government grants can keep it in a state of efficiency and secure for the teachers a bare comfort wage. The number of students seeking admission to high schools has been on the increase while Government on their part have embarked on a policy of closing down their own schools. To reduce grants to aided schools would be to deprive the students of higher education and to compel them to grow in ignorance; for some schools, at any rate, are in too precarious a condition to exist without the Government grant. Primary education is necessary but the progress of a country is equally dependent on higher education of the right type. It is a grim irony that education should progress in the direction of the tail, while an educationist by profession is presiding over the Ministry of Education.

RUHR SITUATION

EXPULSION OF HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris.—A Dusseldorf message says that the French and Belgian authorities have begun to arrest and expel all high officials in the occupied territory who refuse to recognise Occupation authorities.

A telegram from Coblenz reports that the local strikes of railwaymen in the Ruhr is tending to become general. The whole of the railway system on the left bank of the Rhine is now affected.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Paris.—"Quai d'Orsy" announces that a general strike of railwaymen has been declared on the left bank of the Rhine.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

London.—After collapsing to 160 and 180 thousand, marks closed at 152 and 157 thousand, French francs at 75.25, Belgian 83.95, lire 97 5/8 and sterling on New York 4.63 1/8. —Reuter.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND COLOGNE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Prague.—It is announced that the British and Czecho-Slovak Governments have entered into a convention for a term of years to establish a daily air service between London and Cologne, Prague and Budapest as a section of the route from London to the East. The British company will operate the line assisted by the Czecho-Slovak Government on Cologne-Prague-Budapest section. It is expected that the service will start in about three months.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Dusseldorf.—Telegraphists have struck since last evening.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

There was further sharp depreciation of continental currencies in London to-day, Marks collapsed to 160 and 180 thousand but recovered to 150-155 thousand, French francs 74/75, Belgians 83/25 and sterling on New York 4/62½. The Stock Exchange showed a reserved disposition but undertone was steady.—Reuter.

FUNDING OF BRITISH DEBT,

APPROVAL OF AMERICAN PROPOSAL IN BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

With the exception of the "Daily Mail" which roundly declares that the American terms are impossible, newspapers generally favour accepting forthwith the American offer for funding the British debt for ten years at three per cent as a substantial concession if better terms cannot be secured, and trusting to time for possible revision of the terms later on. It is stated that the Cabinet is divided on the question; some of Mr. Baldwin's colleagues would prefer to stand out for the British offer of two and half per cent plus half per cent on Sinking Fund.

AMERICAN CRITICISM OF MR. BALDWIN.

A New York message says: Newspapers criticise Mr. Baldwin's reference to the rural-mindedness of the Congress and express the opinion that it may make agreement on the funding of British debt to America most improbable before the end of the present session of the Congress.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN CONFERS WITH PREMIER.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 30

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has returned from Washington had a long conference yesterday with Mr. Bonar Law when he reported progress of the negotiations which he had conducted in the United States for the funding of the British Debt to America. A full Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow, at which the position of the negotiations will be considered.

Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, who has been in the United States during the negotiations has returned to London to-day. While he declined to make any statement on the question of the debt, he declared that Mr. Baldwin had made a good impression in America. Mr. Baldwin, he said fully understood the American sentiment and with such a man conducting negotiations, nothing but good could result to Anglo-American relations.—B. O. W.

RESENTMENT AGAINST MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—The Senate lives a crowded life during the next five weeks in consequence of an announcement of the Government's intention to complete the heavy programme before the vacation begins, including the Army Appropriations and Shipping Bills.

A storm of resentment at the statements made by Mr. Baldwin in an interview he gave at Southampton on his arrival from New York, found its echo in the Senate to-day when Senator Mckellar (Democrat) declared that if Mr. Baldwin had exhibited the same elements of sordid parsimony and uttered the same crude attacks on the American people while he was here, the American Debt Commission should not have treated with him.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY.

VATICAN'S REPRESENTATION.

REVOLT OF PRIESTS.

Special to "The Chronicle."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

TOKIO, Jan. 29.

Opposition to the despatch of the Diplomatic Representative of the Vatican is assuming serious proportions and at present overshadows all other national problems. The Buddhist priests under the leadership of Count Sonyuotani, Chief Abbot of Nishihongwanji Kyoto, is carrying on a vehement agitation to defeat the measure when presented before the Diet. The foreign Office claims that Japan's position among the progressively advancing nations renders it necessary to enlarge the diplomatic machinery in order constantly to keep a vigilant eye on the situation throughout the world and also to take every opportunity to promote among foreigners a better, freer, fuller understanding of Japan's pacific spirit, especially through the Vatican who exercises enormous influence over three hundred million adherents scattered over all parts of the world. Despite the Government's explanation that the exchange of envoys will enable religion to take its high place, without impairing the rights of the Imperial family or the position of the present Buddhist hierarchy, the opposition is growing by leaps and bounds, threatening a nation-wide revolt against the Government. The proposal has now become a political issue and provoked angry comments in various quarters. The attitude of the political parties in the Lower House is still ambiguous, as individual members are afraid of offending the religious susceptibilities of the large Buddhist constituencies, which are now in an exacerbated mood. The consensus of opinion is against the proposed measure and it may be predicted with certainty that the measure is foredoomed to failure.

RESIGNATION OF LORD READING.

"ENTIRELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION"

LEAFIELD Jan. 30.

The India Office declares that the rumours which have been current that Lord Reading intends to resign the Viceroyalty of India are entirely without foundation.—B. O. W.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

In view of the reiterated statements in the Press that Lord Reading intends to resign and return to England shortly, Lord Peel announces that the rumours are entirely unfounded.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Cape Town.—A motion of non-confidence in the Government moved in the House of Assembly by General Herzog on January 23rd has been rejected by 71 votes to 57 amid cheers and counter-cheers.—Reuter.

MCGRIGOR BANK AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan 29.

The Receiver of McGrigor's Bank announces that owing to the illness of Sir James McGrigor, who is certified to be suffering from advanced valvular disease of heart, and the fact that a statement of affairs has not yet been lodged, public examination will not be held on February 2 but will be adjourned to a date to be fixed by the Court.—Reuter.

BRITISH GARRISON IN MOSUL.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Bagdad.—The strengthening of the British garrison at Mosul by troops from both Basra and Baghdad continues with a view to eliminating the possibility of a raid on the vilayet by frontier tribes incited by the Turks. The main concentration of the Turkish forces now is on the frontier hundred miles North-West of Mosul. A statement published in Baghdad declares that with the increase of Mosul garrison there is no danger of interference with normal business activities.—Reuter.

THE ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

UNMOVED BY POSSIBLE LAUSANNE RUPTURE.

INFLAMMABLE MOSUL.

LIKELY TO LEAD TO WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

While it is understood that the Council of the League of Nations will take up the question of Mosul in Paris on Tuesday there are indications that Turkey may not wait for the League's judgment but may appeal to the arbitrament of force. Mustapha Kemal has hurriedly returned to Angora from Smyrna in response to the summons of the Council of Commissars in order to preside at an extraordinary meeting of the National Assembly to discuss the situation arising from the failure of the Lausanne Conference. Official circles in Angora state that the Assembly will be called upon to take very important decisions, but they declare that the possibility of a rupture at Lausanne leaves the Turks unmoved and unless the British delegation alters its attitude at the last moment Ismet Pasha will issue a proclamation to the world explaining Turkey's position and will then leave Lausanne. The Turkish army will subsequently move on Mosul.

NEED FOR CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE

Reuter's Lausanne correspondent wires that it may now be definitely stated that there is no possibility of the Turks signing the Peace Treaty before the departure of the Allied delegation. The Turks continue to take a serious view of the situation and hint at regrettable consequences, unless the speeches on the occasion of the presentation of the Treaty on Wednesday are moderate and conciliatory and not calculated to close the door entirely. The text of the Treaty has been circulated among the Allies and will be handed informally to the Turks to-day. The Treaty was despatched to London this morning but will not be published until after it

(Continued on next page.)

THE RUHR VALLEY.

Courtesy.—"Manchester Guardian."

The French Government, acting on the policy of seizing "productive guarantees" in consequence of the non-fulfilment by Germany of reparation obligations, has already moved troops and occupied the Ruhr district. Essen has been occupied. This is the third time German territory has been seized by way of penalty since the original occupation under the Armistice of 1918. In the first instance, March, 1920, France, acting alone, temporaril held Frankfort; in the second, French, British and Belgian troops marched into Dusseldorf Duisburg, and Ruhrort, on the breakdown the London Conference in March, 1921, when the French demands were pressed by M. Briand France is now again acting alone.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE.

STRENGTHENING OF BRITISH GARRISON.

HUSSEIN'S PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH CLAIM.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

London.—It is authoritatively stated that the action of the Government in submitting the Mosul question to the League of Nations has been considered and fully approved by Emir Feisul and the Government of Irak.—Reuter.

TURKISH CLAIM FOR MOSUL.

ALLEGED OPPOSITION IN IRAQ.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Lausanne.—King Hussein has addressed a note to the Conference, vigorously protesting against the Turkish claim for Mosul and says that Mosul undoubtedly is an integral part of Iraq.

ARAB OPINION.

A Baghdad message says: There are noteworthy indications in the vernacular press of Baghdad and Iraq that opinion is turning strongly against the Turks. The leading Arabic newspaper "Al Iraq" states that after the disappearance of the Turkish oppressors from Mesopotamia Iraqis were inclined to sympathise with the Turks and to applaud the victories of Mustapha Kemal Pasha but the new Turkish menace to Mosul will revive ancient hatreds. The Journal adds that the oriental and religious bonds between the Turks and the Arabs do not justify the Turkish plans to destroy the State of Iraq and to impose a new yoke on the Arabs.—Reuter.

TURKISH PRETENSIONS UNFOUNDED.

KING HUSSEIN'S NOTE TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Lausanne.—King Hussein's Note to the Conference declares that the Turkish pretensions are unfounded. It says that the loyal attitude of the British Foreign Minister, supported by the Allies and Britain at this conference regarding promises to maintain Arab independence, gives ground for believing that there would be no arrangement injuring political or economic interests of Arabs in the final peace settlement between the Turks and the Allies.—Reuter.

INFLATING MINORITIES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPRECATED.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO "UNSPEAKABLE TURK."

TENDENCIOUS RUBBISH OF ENGLISH PRESS.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

It is impossible to satisfy some people. The rabid anti-Turk press refers to everything the Turkish delegates do or say at Lausanne in disparaging and insulting terms. The phrase "Turkish truculence" has been worn bare, yet it is heard on the lips of the "man in the street" who takes his politics from the sound journals. Only one newspaper had the grace to call the alleged truculence "tenacity." When the Turks indulged in a mild sarcasm at Allied hypocrisy, the headliner's substituted "Turkish levity." It seems that not even by accident can a Turk do anything right or decent.

Riza Nur is now the special object of fury, because he refused to hear any more of the Allied proposals for a Home for the Armenians and another home for the Assyro-Chaldens. Riza Nur alleged that the Allies had used both these peoples, stirred them up to rebellion, and effected their ruin. He refused to yield up to either people an autonomous "home" in Turkish territory, and left the room. On this Lord Curzon has addressed one of his solemn protests, which resemble threats, to Ismet Pasha. Lord Curzon himself, however, felt justified the other day, after presenting the Allied view on the question of the Straits, in declaring that further discussion would be useless. That, of course, is not truculence.

AN ARMENIAN HOME.

Your readers are acquainted with the figures of the Armenian population. A "home" granted then anywhere on Turkish territory, that is to say anywhere in habitable lands, would find them a minority of the population. The colossal proposal that the Armenians should rule over any such territory, thus subjecting the majority to a minority, is impossible of acceptance by Turkey. Ismet Pasha completely endorsed Riza Nur's refusal.

INFLATING MINORITIES.

The effects of the Nestorian and Chaldean leaders to erect these peoples into a new Assyro-Chaldean nation are backed by the Allies, who profess indignation at the charge of having manoeuvred these races into rebellion during the great war. These small peoples have been inflated into a numerical importance never before suspected by geographers. They live among Armenians and Turco-Kurds and even among Arabs, but their chief area was north of Mosul up to within 50 miles of Vaan. Here at the gates of Turkey, they offered their services to the Entente Powers, and they openly boast of the acceptance of their offer, and their support by arms, munitions and money. These peoples, whose very existence through centuries of change and absorption of ancient religious communities is a proof of Turkish tolerance, assisted the Armenians in letting-in the Russian enemy and keeping out the Turkish troops from essential positions.

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

The benevolent interest of the Allies in these gentle Christian creatures, and the desire to secure them a home "in the region around Lake Van," is a palpable attempt to secure an anti-Turkish Government at a strategic gateway of the Turkish State. In principle, save for the record of their treachery during the great war, there is no reason why these peoples or the Armenians should not live around Lake Van, or on it. The whole point is that they shall own the keys of Government, an army and police, and keep in subjection a majority of Muslims. That introduces another set of considerations, not religious nor merely politicals but national in their importance. Taking pre-war figures there were only 92,000 Nestorians (syrians) in the entire vilayet of Van, out of a population of 430,000. The largest number of the Chaldeans was in Diarbekir, where they numbered 17,706 out of a population of 471,462. This people, or religious community, racially akin to the Nestorians, now desires to form one Government with them. No matter where they come from, nor what territory is allotted to them, they will become alien rulers over a vast majority. If the border land of Van is allotted to them, the vice of minority rule will be supplemented by the danger of anti-Turkish intrigue. Can we wonder that the Turkish delegates rejected the attractive proposal?

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Edward Cecil, and a considerable list of public men have been expressing disapproval of public-school education. The former says that youths educated at public schools cannot compete in business with the "board" school products. Lord Edward, in an article in the "Daily Express," declares that the public school system corrodes the character, blunts idealism, shiftifies the intelligence and turns out its victims ill equipped for the battle of life. Women, however, persist in defending the system on the ground that the public schools teach boys and men to be chivalrous to women. Lord Edward declares that the ladies are wrong; that the boasted chivalry is a sham; that the small change of respectful demeanour is not chivalry; and that the moral quality, as distinct from social elegances, is stunted by the public school. The moral quality or spiritual grace of authentic chivalry cannot be loveloped in a school where no woman is seen for three motnhs on end; but it can be and is developed in a home. There can be no genuine sex morality without a recognition of equality. Does the public school teach an equality of the sexes? Quite the contrary. The more modern of the female sex now openly sneer at the parlour tricks of the "surface gentlemen."—they are no longer bamboozled,—and they are therefore voted hard and unsexed.

That palladium of taste and breeding the *London Mail*, stands up for the public school. "It is a significant fact," says the L. M., "that none of those who so openly deride the public school method have ever been to a public school themselves—including his lordship above mentioned (Lord Beaverbrook). Success in business is not the only aim in life; and the public school, if it does not produce budding financial magnates, at least produce *man*. Further, one would like to know whether these public-school haters are actuated by conviction or—jealously. In some cases, no doubt, circulation has something to do with it." The influence of the public school man ought to be palpable in a journal championing (and presumably employing) him. Imagine my surprise on finding that the editor has accepted the reader "read" a tale in the same issue of *the London Mail* beginning: "Montague Dilnott was as angry as *any* well-to-do bachelor in *their* middle fifties might reasonably expect to be."

"HIDEOUS DEPRAVITY OF THE GREEK."

Mr. Paul Bowerman has written in *the Dearborn Independent* (U. S. A.) on the alleged "unspeakable Turk." He says that since his return from the Near East he has been bombarded with enquiries as to the terrible Turks, the worthy Greeks, and the massacred Armenanins. He has had to disappoint most of his enquirers. As a college instructor in Turkey he made several independant and instructive observations. He saw that the Greeks and Armenians outstrip the Turks in adroitness and aptitude. All youths are more or less dishonest, the difference being in the consciousness or unconsciousness of this defect. The Greek and Armenians youths are consciously dishonest, the Turkish unconsciously so. Money was the unconscious prompter of Greek and Armenian actions; beauty was the inspiration of the Turks. Mr. Bowerman's comments on foreign influence in Turkey are very illuminating. He says: "Of the three smaller cities which make up Constantinople I went first to Pera, the European quarter. Pera is in the hands of the Western peoples, who have raised it in the likeness of their own cities, with department stores, hotels, women's shops, and all the other appurtenances of our mode of living. During the day it is banal and harmless enough. Under the cloak of evening, however it is transformed into a riot of drunkenness and vice. Vicious cabarets and foul drinking dens appear in the dim-lighted streets, taking possession of Pera like a swarm of nocturnal harpies. Then it is that one sees brawling crowds fighting in side alleys, intoxicated women in the last stage of abandonment, and men knived or murdered by unseen hands. Down the hill is Galata, the shipping quarter, inhabited principally by Greeks, there are no words adequate to picture Galata in the hideousness of its depravity."

I cannot quote all I would like from this terrible document, to which I hope to revert on another occasion. I cannot, however, leave the picture of Constantinople on a note of horror and degradation. For there is still another Constantinople, that of the Muslim Turks,—and what a contrast! What a strong, quiet vindication of the right of Turks to rule their own country, without external interference and control! The state of Stamboul, the Turkish city of Constantinople, sends out a still small voice of reproof to the effete but voracious West. "The Turks," says Mr. Bowerman, have kept it much as it has been for centuries. Brood shaded avenues lead to the magnificent mosques and monuments, many of which were erected before the discovery of America. The narrow side streets are humming with the noises of the shops and bazaars—the noise of industry rather than the noise of rioting. . . . Over everything hovers a delightful sense of well-being, contentment happiness and honest endeavour. . . . When night steals over Stamboul the streets are deserted, and an unattended woman might walk in safety from one end of the marvellous old city to the other." I could keep on quoting this delightful article for columns, but one does not earn one's bread in that easy manner.

DON'T TALK OF WAR!

The worst of our reactionaries here settle with unconcealed delight on such articles as

Continued on next page.

INFLATING MINORITIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

that of the *Mashraq*, which declares that there is "not a shadow of doubt that the Turks have divested the Khalif of all His temporal powers" and that "the Angora Government cares nothing for the Khilafat." The officially inspired organs would have made a lot more use of incorrect statements of this nature, had not the Government attention been absorbed by the despatch of the ex-Sultan to Mecca, and the arrangements for another war in Turkey. By the way, there will be some serious opposition to the latter move. The "Daily Mail" says: "Talk plainly to the Turks, but do not talk war!"

TENDENCIOUS RUBBISH.

Now about the installation of the new Khalifa, the omission to gird him with the sword of Othman, the setting-up of a toy Khalifa to please Indian Mussalmans and present them being ofiended with Turkey, and all the rest of this tendencious rubbish. If the Nationalists were carrying out a fraudulent ceremony (what an idea! and what an insult to the pure and noble prince who would thus be lending himself to an awful and unprecendented importure!) they would use all the apparatus at their disposal to deceive the pious. Naturally, good Turkish Muslims desire to please Indian Muslims; but, in the final issue, what has Turkey to gain from India by any pretence or imposture? Islam has at least as much to gain from the adherence of Turkey, as Turkey can hope to gain from the good-will of Muslim India. These unworthy attacks are entirely routed by an examination of the internal evidence. The Press Bureau of the Turkish Delegation at Lausanne has issued in French, not for the hoodwinking of Indians but for the information of Christendom, the text of the speech of His Excellency Marshal Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, 30th Oct. last, on the Sultanate and the Khalifat. The following passage were found in this discourse, which was received with a thunder of applause. "The Khilafat is a very important thing in Islam because it forms the sacred bond between all the Mussulmans. . . At one time the Turkish sovereign, representing the power and sovereignty of a great empire, experienced no inconvenience in the existence in his empire of another authority, that of the Khalifat. If there had been any inconvenience, nothing would have prevented him from himself assuming the Khalifat and investing himself with all the religious authority. What Sultan Selim I did five centuries afterwards in Egypt, Melikshah could have done in Baghdad; but he only occupied himself with assuring as successor to the Khalifa Muktedi-Billah a person faithful to the Seljuk empire and worthy of the Khalifat. It is evident, gentlemen, that to-day it is possible to safeguard the religious power of the Khalifat and at the same time maintain the national sovereignty, since the temporal power is exercised by the Grand National Assembly. The Khalifat will thus acquire a heightened position and authority which it never had in its relation to Melikshah. The Turkish Grand National Assembly, which represents the present Turkish State, assumes as a moral and religious duty the undertaking to act with all its forces as the sustainer of the Khalifat. . . .

"At Baghdad, during the Abbaside Khalifat, and later in Egypt, the spiritual power and the temporal power existed separately and side by side. It is quite natural that to-day the national power and the Khalifat power can operate side by side, without being combined in one single person. The only difference is that at Baghdad and in Egypt there was one person who was the sovereign, while in Turkey to-day the whole nation is sovereign. The seat of the Khalifat will be occupied not by a weak individual, a dependent or a refugee, but by a person of high spiritual authority and having all Turkey as his protector. . . . . The Khalifat will ever remain the sacred bond of all the Muslim peoples and will occupy an elevated place worthy of the honour of Islam." Thus spake Mustapha Kemal, and his words are instinct with honesty and conviction. They dispose of the unworthy imputations of parties whose motives will one day be brought to the light of day.

Germany's anti-war proposal, to which I referred in my last latter, is now proved to have been informally communicated to France by the United States, and to have been rejected. People who indignantly defend the French from the charge of militarism can explain this latest scandal as best they may.

The Constantinople papers have announced that Mustapha Rechid Pasha, the Turkish Minister to London, has been instructed to take up the question of Mosul directly with the British Premier. There are many happy hearts in London at the continued evidences of the confidence of the new Turkish Government in the Turkish ex-Ambassador. During the entire period of Turkish reconstruction, Mustapha Rechid Pasha adopted a courteous and sympathetic attitude towards the nationalist representatives. He publicly declared that there were not two opinions about Turkish rights and Turkish freedom, but one; and that one was the nationalist one. New Turkey will gain by the continued presence in London of this highly respected personality.

Following, from "Daily Chronicle" of Jan. 9, 1923 proves there is power in the pro-Turk propaganda.

"A PRO-TURKISH CRY"

Once again friends of the Turks are beginning to raise the old cry that Moslem opinion in India will be deeply outraged if a peace satisfactory to the Turks is not speedily made. This cry has already been allowed too much influence in British policy, and in India it has tended to produce the very unrest on which it was supposed to be based. It is time that it were dropped once and for all in regard to our negotiations with the Turks. If the questions at issue were really religious questions—which they are not—we might well ask, What about the opinion of the Christians of the British Empire? The Turks have exterminated the greater part of the Armenian race. They have driven into exile a great part of the remaining Christian communities. They are refusing to offer the minimum safeguards for the hitherto established rights of resident Europeans. The inhabitants of the Christian quarters of Constantinople have been living in daily terror of attack, and there has even been talk of an invasion of Western Thrace. Twenty years ago if these things had happened there would have been an outburst of "Christian opinion" in this country such as might have brought down any Government which treated the Turks as leniently as they are being treated to-day.

Of course, full deference ought to be paid to Moslem opinion when it is reasonable. But when it is unreasonable to the verge of absurdity it should receive no more deference than other absurd opinions deserve. The present Government of Turkey is in the hands of gangs of militarists and corrupt officials who wish for nothing but to spread the area of their corruption and their consuming militarism. They are delaying peace, not even in the interests of the Moslem population of Turkey, but in the interests of those who are exploiting that country. By all means let us deal justly with the Turks—we see no disposition anywhere to give them less than justice—but let us avoid the weak nonsense of suggesting that we ought to defer to that Moslem opinion which urges complete surrender to the militarists of Angora."

CONGRESS ACTIVITY IN KARNATAK.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Jan. 29.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has decided to collect Rs. one lakh for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and 2,000 volunteers. The Committee entrusted the work of enlisting volunteers to Dr. Hardikar, who willingly undertook the responsibility. He has already arranged an all-Karnatak tour commencing first February. He first visits Bijapur district, then Belgaum, Dharwar, Bellary, Karwar, Mangalore and Mysore respectively.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ramunni Menon, publicity officer of Kerala Congress Comittee wires:—

The Executive Council of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee met on Friday last to consider the immediate programme of work for the province. It was decided to concentrate the work of the organisation. Instructions have accordingly been issued to the district secretaries to push forward with the work of the enlistment of members and formation of committees, spread of khadar and labour organisation. The Executive Council also resolved to recommend to the provincial decided to concentrate on the work of Palghat District Secretary to arrange for the holding of the Second Kerala Provincial Conference there. At the memorable first conference at Ottapalam in 1921 the second conference was invited to Tellicherry. The rebellion broke out in the meanwhile and the last year passed off without any conference. A meeting of the Provincial Committee will be held on the fourth February.

LATE MR. C. G. SHAH.

MR. C. V. MEHTA'S TRIBUTE.

The ceremony of unveiling the marble bust of the late Mr. C. G. Shah, the founder of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, was performed on the 23rd. January, 1923, in the Central Hall of the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat, by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta Minister of Agriculture and Excise, Bombay Government. Mr. T. N. Malvi made his speech after the welcome song was recited, and requested the President to unveil the bust presented by the Surat public. In the course of his address, the President dwelt on the self sacrnfice, perserverance, and tact, displayed by Mr. Shah, in conducting his institution. Mr. Shah took particular care to see that the boys under his charge enjoyed sound health and to that end took special steps. The President condemned the students' tendency to make service under Government, their sole aim. He laid stress on trade and commerce being the birth right of the Gujeratis and advised the students to copy the example of Borahs, whose splendid buildings across the road were the results of their commercial enterprise. He hoped the Institutions would turn our young men whose assistance could be utilised in various ways such as, improving the condition of the people socially, materially and so on.

MAULANA FARUKHI'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Moulana Abdul Latif Farukhi, Editor, 'Azad Hind' who was released from Cuddalore jail on 27th., arrived here on Saturday morning. A grand reception was given by people and addresses were presented by Muslim Religious Associations.

CABLE ITEMS.

Reverend E. A. Irons, ex-Headmaster, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and Rector, North Luffenham Church, near Stamford, died in the pulpit on 28th afternoon while commencing sermon.—Reuter.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company announces that owing to the situation in Germany, connections via Holland or Belgium with South Germany cannot be guaranteed. Three times, the weekly train de luxe between the Hook of Holland and Berlin is temporarily suspended. Ordinary service via the Hook of Holand with Berlin and North Germany, however, is running as usual.—B. O. W.

Lord Kinnaird is dead. His wife died a few days ago.—Reuter.

A BURMESE MARRIAGE.

REVIVAL OF OLD CUSTOMS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

A pretty Burmese wedding took place here, signifying a tendency for the revival of old customs. It is stated to be the first of its kind in the Province since a number of years. The bride Me E Kyi, herself a journalist is the daughter of U. Maung Ramree, an Advocate and Editor of the "Servant of Burma," a Burmese daily paper. The parties, being Non-co-operators, the majority of the guests, both ladies and gentlemen, who belonged to the section of nationalistic politics, attended in the dress of Burmese Khaddar. No gold and diamond jewellery were worn by the bride and the ladies were requested to attend the marriage without wearing diamonds and jewellery and the absence of jewellery was therefore conspicuous. But the most significant feature was the presence of Burmese Brahmins who performed the ceremony.

Burmans have dispensed with the aid of Brahmins for years at their ceremonial functions and this is the first instance of marriage in well known circles where a Brahmin has been engaged.

INDIFFERENT LEGISLATORS.

FAILURE OF DUTY TO THEIR CONSTITUENCIES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI Jan. 29.

At question time Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, replying to a question by Moulvi Asgatulah stated that Government did not propose to take any action, as was suggested, in the matter of enforcing attendance of members of the Indian legislatures, as they considered that under the reformed constitution an elected msmber was primarily responsible to his contituency for the due performance of his duties as member and in cases where a member failed to attend meetings regularly it was open to his constituency to move the Governor-General to exercise the powrs by virtue of which he could declare a seat vacant, if a member had failed to attend for two consecutive months. A statement laid by Government on the table showed that members of the Legislative Assembly who did not attend any meeting of the Delhi session in 1921 were two, Simla session 1921 and Delhi session 1922 five and Simla session 1922, nineteen. There were members of the Council of State who did not attend any meetings of Delhi sessions 1921 and 1922 and Simla session 1921 but that seven did not attend the September session 1922.

ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS.

A statement was placed by Government on the table in reply to Dr. Gour's question showing that since the inauguration of the reformed councils the approximate amount spent by Government on account of travelling and halting allowances of members of the Indian legislatures was as follows: Members of the Legislative Assembly, Rs. 6,90,000; Members of the Council of State Rs. 2,51,000 and for attendance on various committees Rs. 84,600.

FACILITIES FOR 3RD. CLASS PASSENGERS.

A question of Mr. Joshi, asking Government to state what steps had been taken by them to give effect to the resolution passed by the Assembly in September 1922 regarding the improvement of travelling facilities for 3rd class passengers elicited the information that the principal raliway administration were submitting reports on the principal points of complaints and that when they have been examined the question of publication of the steps would be considered.

MR. S. N. SEN BECOMES MASTER OF SCIENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The university of London have conferred the degree of Master of Sience in Physics on S. N. Sen. He is the only Indian officer in the Meteorological Office, South Kensington. The degree is in recognition of his rsearches in connexion with the upper air.—Reuter.

SWAZI CHIEF RECEIVED BY KING

LEAFIELD Jan. 30.

King George to-day received at Buckingham Palace King Sobhusa, Paramount Chief of Swaziland, and his suite who are visiting London. Royal carriages brought the Swazi chiefs, who were dresed in European style, from their hotel. After the receiption, King Sobhusa expressed his delight with his reception. He said: "Your King is jolly good man—the kind I expected to find in such a great Empire as yours."—B. O. W.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD LAMB.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Lamb, once Governor of Bombay.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Wellington.—On the second day of the match between M. C. C. and Wellington, Wellington continued their second innings and were all out for 133. M. C. C. opened their second innings and made 131 for 6 wickets. Visitors made poor start of 21 for 1 but at the fifth wicket a stand was made by Titchmarch and Hillwood which yielded 91, Titchmarsh contributing 64. Brice took 5 for 35. M. C. C. who have made 107 in their first innings beat Wellington who were all out for 104 in the first innings, by four wickets.—Reuter.

THE ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

has been formally presented to the Turks. Copies of the Straits Convention are being handed to the Turks, the Russians and the Bulgarians to-day.—Reuter.

DOOR STILL OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

REUTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Lausanne.—The text of the Draft Treaty has been informally communicated to the Turks who are now studying it. It is pointed out in the Allied quarters that failing immediate answer from the Turks, the Conference will not be broken off; it will only be adjourned for the presentation of Turkish reply. But, there will be no renewal of conference for the purpose of fresh negotiations; renewal will only be for the purpose of formal signing of the Treaty. Meanwhile, opinion is expressed that the Mudania Armistice will continue automatically until the signature of peace or until it is denounced by one side or the other.

Of course, during the period pending the presentation of Turkish answer, the door will be open to negotiations through ordinary channels. There is, therefore, no question of breaking off the Conference and then recommencing.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S ADVICE TO ANGORA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Constantinople.—General Pelle had an interview with Adnaan Bey on Saturday. It is believed that he conveyed a message from M. Poincare to the Angora Government, counselling acceptance of the terms of the Powers at Lausanne.—Reuter.

DRAFT TREATY.

UNDISCUSSED CLAUSES

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Lausanne.—In an interview after his perusing the draft treaty, the leading Turkish delegate expressed his surprise at some of its contents, especially the financial clauses in which, he said, new elements that had not been discussed before the Commission had been introduced. It appeared to him that the Allies intended to open the way to bargaining. The Draft Treaty would be communicated to Angora but its acceptance in the present form was regarded as quite impossible.—Reuter.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL TO MARRY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It has transpired that Mustapha Kemal had arranged to marry to-day the daughter of a wealthy Smyrna landowner, Mouameroucha ki Bey, a young lady of modern education who had travelled in France. It is presumed that Mustapha delayed his departure for Angora until after the ceremony but there is no news as to what exactly happened.—Reuter.

"WAR INEVITABLE."

KEMAL'S DETERMINATION TO FIGHT IT OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Constantinople.—Telegrams speaks of pessimism among Turkish leaders regarding the outcome of the Lausanne Conference.

Warlike symptoms are becoming manifest, notably the fact that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, before his departure for Angora, paid a visit to his mother's grave, where he solemnly averred that if his country were called upon to take up arms, he would never lay them down until liberty was achieved.

Adnam Bey is reported to have stated that war is inevitable.—Reuter.

SPECIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

LEAFIELD Jan. 30.

A Special Convention relating to exchange of war prisoners, civil hostages and populations between Greece and Turkey will, it is expected, be signed to-morrow.—B. O. W.

ALLIED COMMISSION AT MEMEL.

LEAFIELD Jan. 30.

The Allied Commission appointed to investigate the situation at Memel has arrived and has begun its task. Its report will, in due course, be presented to the Council of Ambassadors in Paris.—B. O. W.

GLIDING RECORD.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Paris.—The previous gliding records have been put into shade by Moneyrol who remained aloft between Cherbourg and Vauville for four hundred and eighty-three minutes.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

In the Council of State on the 29th instant the Hon. Mr. Crerar moved for the consideration of the Criminal Tribes Bill. Mr Raza Ali moved certain amendments, all of which were rejected. The Bill was then passed without any alteration.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

RELATIONS OF MULTAN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

The All-India Congress Working Committee met in Bombay yesterday with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in the chair. Among other subjects, the Committee considered a letter from Lala Bodhraj regarding the relations between the Hindus and Musalmans at Multan and resolved that in view of the urgency and importance of the question, a deputation consisting of Maulana Abul Kalm Azad and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya do visit Multan in February to bring about a reconcilation between the two parties. The Committee is continuing its sittings to-day.

LAHORE VOLUNTEERS.

TEN ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

Ten Congress volunteers including the chief captain of volunteers corps were arrested last night in Chowk Wazir Khan inside the Delhi Gate when they were addressing a meeting exhorting the people of the city to remove the Lawrence statue from the Mall.

U. P. POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PT. J. NEHRU AND DEVIDAS RELEASED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

In pursuance of H. E. the Governor's announcement yesterday about seventy political prisoners were released this morning from Lucknow jail. Amongst them were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, son of Pandit Motilal and, also, Mahatma Gandhi's son, Mr. Devidas Gandai. The released prisoners all assembled at the Dharamshala in Aminabad and then a number of them left the station. Others are staying on to attend a meeting of the release prisoners at 6 this evening.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of Red Cross finance committee at the Secretariat on Tuesday afternoon.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 30.

Presiding on the occasion of the prize distribution to the nursing and medical students of the Poona Seva Sadan last evening Surgeon General Jennings spoke highly of the work that was being done by the Association which, in his opinion, deserves the greatest encouragement not only from the Government but from the general public. So far as the former was concerned Sir George Lloyd, the Governor, speaking on a previous occasion had assured them of the Government's sympathy in their work. Speeches were also, made by Mr. Devadhar, Doctor Shiklare, Mrs. Ranade and Doctors Gokhale, Ranade and Miss Moroy.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

Weather has been dry generally but another disturbance in West Persia is likely to affect India shortly.

Forecost:—Dry weather.

KING TO VISIT ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is announced that the King and Queen are considering the possibility of visiting Italy in the spring, though nothing definite has yet been fixed. The date of Their Majesties' visit will have considerable bearing on the date of the Duke of York's marriage.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Business in all sections of the market ruled very dull to-day. Jutes were almost together represented by Clive and Howrah with very small fluctuations. Coals had no buyers and selling orders were not possible of execution. Cottons continued quiet in the absence of business. Tea and miscellaneous only had some isolated deals. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1927) 99/2, 6 per cent bonds (1930) 99/10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 323, Tata Industrial Bank 8/3 discount.

Cotton:—Dunbar 296, Kesoram 9, Mohini Mills 5/6.

Jute:—Barnagore 112, Benjamin 4/12 discount, Clive 34, Howrah 42, Hoogly pref 63/2, Hukumchand pref 24 discount, Reliance 47/12.

Coal:—Bengal 794, Bhalgora 15, Bokaro Ramghur 39, Burrakur 36, Central Kurkend 20/4, Searsole 14/4, Sitrampur 15/6, Standard 71.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 7/8, Bengal Telephone 10, Behar Rice 7/6, British India Corporation deferred 18, Fairbairn Lawson 4, Indian Wood Products 6/14 Indo-Burma Tin 6, Port Shipping 20/4.

Tea:—Amluckie 81, East Indian 85, Oodlabree 25, Tezpore 8/4, Tukvar 384.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and a half pence and demand bills one shilling four and seventeen thirty-two pence.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Lloyd presided at a meeting of the Red Cross Finance Committee at the Secretariat yesterday evening.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Bombay yesterday.

DIAN MINE BILL.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Associated Press.

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at eleven this morning. Sir Frederick Whyte occupied the chair.

The proceedings began with an important ammendment from Sir Malcolm Hailey regarding the fortacoming business. Thursday 8th February had been allotted for discussion to private resolutions raising the question of Company versus State management of Railways. On Thursday, 15th February, resolutions on Fiscal Commission's recommendations would be considered. On 3rd, 5th and 6th February, the final reading of the Working Compensation Bill would be taken up. The sittings of the Assembly on the 6th, 7th, 12th and 13th February are set apart for furtaer consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer asked as to whether it would not be possible also to conclude the debate on the resolution urging Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of Army on Thursday 8th February after the disposal of the resolution on railway management.

Sir Malcolm Hailey regretted in view of the importance of the subject of future policy regarding railway management the whole sitting on the 8th would be devoted to its consideration.

The president announced the Governor General's declaration permitting the Assembly to discuss those heads of expenditure in the forthcoming financial statement which are specified in subsection three, section 67 (A) of Government of India Act. This order in effect allows the usual general discussion of military estimates.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali has received a letter from the Secretary of the Council of State intimating that his resolution for the removal of disqualification imposed on certain persons convicted of political offences so that they may stand for election has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General under rule 22 (1) of Legislative rules. The reason stated is that it is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council to recommend to the Governor General, the use of his prerogative of pardon by which alone the disqualification under the electoral rules can be removed.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

The assembly then resumed the further consideration of the third reading of the Mines Bill.

An interesting discussion ensued on Mr. N. M. Joshi's amendment which laid down that the limit of day's work be fixed at eleven hours. At present the bill provided only weekly hours of work, viz., sixty hours "above ground" and fifty-four hours, "below ground."

Mr. Innes on behalf of Government said that the imposition of day's limit was at present impracticable and would only mean increase in the Inspecting staff, a large number of prosecutions and disorganisation of the labour. The introduction of daily limit would not be possible before the adoption of the system of shifts. He had met the mineowners and their managers whom he found an enlightened set of men who were in favour of the system of shifts which would benefit the coalfields. Government proposed to consult the local Governments with a view to see if they could set up time limit by which the system of shifts be introduced in all coalfields.

The Commerce Member and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee also defended the position taken up by Government.

After some more discussion Mr. Joshi's amendment was negatived by 43 votes against 29.

BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

After some more amendments had been negatived Mr. Agnihotri moved an amendment permitting children from being taken down the mines by women.

Mr. Innes opposed stating that Government had deliberately prohibited children being taken down. To delay this reform would only make the position more difficult. Government realised that prohibition would have the effect of discouraging the women labour in the mines but they were prepared to face the situation.

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Sircar, the President of the Indian Mining Federation also moved for deletion of the Clause relating to children as the prohibition would not only discourage women labour but also man labour, thus causing an appreciable depreciation in the output of coal. He wanted sufficient time for colliers to adjust themselvse to the proposed changes.

Mr. Innes pointed out that the clause would not come into force until July 1924, moreover, half of the mining industry had not raised any objection to the proposal.

The motion was negatived.

After some more amendments had been negatived the bill was finally passed.

Thus the Indian Mines Bill has been passed without any further modification beyond the amendments introduced by the joint committee.

The House then took up the final reading of the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill.

KENYA GENERAL ELECTIONS.

After some discussion when the House was about to adjourn for lunch Mr. Hullah made an important announcement regarding the postponement of the general election in Kenya.

Mr. Hullah read to the house the text of the telegram received by Government this morning from the Secretary of State. It ran "The Colonial office have authorized the Governor to make an announcement in the following terms:—The unavoidable delay in settling the outstanding questions including that of Indian representation has made it necessary for the Secretary of State to choose between a postponement of the general election and dissolution of the new council after its election. In adopting the former course the Secretary of State has been influenced by the fact that from the date of his predecessors original attempt to secure a settlement by agreement it has been intended that the new constitution should be framed in time for it to be brought into force on the occasion of the general election now due."

The House then rose for lunch.

LAHORE LETTER.

RECLAIMING UNTOUCHABLES.

THE BASANT FESTIVAL.

(From our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Jan. 30.

For some time past the mutual relations of Hindus and Mussalmans of Multan have been considerably strained and the fire set ablaze during the Moharram days has been smouldering on with flames and explosions here and there. It must be admitted that no serious and organised effort has so far been made by the leaders in curbing the spirit of vengeance that has manifested itself at Multan between the two communities, with the result alarming news of increasing dissensions is being received every day from that place. Multan seems to have fallen in the clutches of a terrible infection and if early steps are not taken to disinfect the town, it requires no oracle to prophesy that the present disease in the Hindu Muslim society of Multan will come on us like a veritable scourge in an epidemic form. At present when the Congress and Khilafat organisations of this province are mooting the question of Council entry and other items of the non-cooperation programme, there is none to raise a danger signal to draw the attention of the public towards the rock that lies ahead and which if allowed to exist might do an immense harm.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

There are a large number of Hindu "untouchables" in the Punjab as in other parts of the country. They are mostly inhabiting the hilly districts of this province and in different localities are known by different names. The Hindu society has been very conservative in its relations to the 'untouchables' with the result that the Christian Mission and the Salvation Army supported by inexhaustible funds have been reaping a good harvest every year and bringing to the fold of Christianity a large number of the so-called 'untouchable' families.

On the other hand the indifference of the Hindu population towards their own people and their hostile attitude towards the reform movement tending to raise the status of the depressed classes is much to be regretted. The Arya Samaj has been the only Hindu body which has devoted its energies to the work of uplifting the untouchables. It has been carrying on its reclamation propaganda under a number of Sabhas or societies for uplifting the depressed classes. These societies are carrying on their work in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Kangra, Sialkot and in the Jammu State. With the limited resources and funds at their disposal and the active opposition of the general Hindu population their success, though slow, has been steady. They have succeeded in uplifting 50 thousand souls. The names of Lala Lajpat Rai, and Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt Chowdhry require special mention for they have been the pioneers in this movement and have aroused in the liberal Hindu population of the Punjab their sense of duty towards the downtrodden mass of humanity. The Aryasamaj has established a number of primary educational institutions and industrial schools in the above-mentioned districts and made arrangements for vocational instructions.

The "untouchable" community inhabiting the district of Sialkot and the Jammu State is known by the name of 'Megh.' Vigorous efforts have been made to uplift this depressed class of people. The Meghs of this district bear a fair complexion and the typical features of the Aryan Race. They are engaged in the weaving industry. The Society which is carrying on the work of uplifting in this area is known as the Arya Megh Uddhar Sabha. A number of schools have been established at Sialkot and the neighbouring area and a boarding house is also provided for the Megh boys. The Sabha has established a small colony named "Arya Nagar" on the banks of the Lower Bari Doab Canal with a hundred hearths, a well, a number of shops, a school, a hospital, a co-operative credit society and stores.

A strong and influential committee consisting of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das M.C.S., Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Pandit Din Dyal Sharma of the Bharat Dharm Maha Mandal and several others has been formed to devise means to raise the status of the depressed classes in the Punjab.

THE BASANT FESTIVAL.

The Basant is an important Hindu festival which is celebrated by all the different communities—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs throughout the length and breadth of the Punjab. The festival marks the dawn of spring. It is at this time that the new leaves and branches of the trees begin to sprout, and the fields present a beautiful yellow appearance. The word 'Basant' which means yellow is thus very appropriate. To celebrate this festival, a fair is held in every important town of the province. People generally put on yellow turbans to match with the yellow colour of Nature, and assemble at the fair in large numbers and fly kites. It is a lovely sight to see yellow turbaned people in the yellow rapeseed fields briskly moving about with their kites and big balls of thread, and regaling themselves with the yellow sweets especially prepared for the occasion.

The festival this year fell on the 22nd January and was celebrated at Lahore at Haqiqat Rai's tomb. Haqiqat Rai was a twelve year old Hindu boy who sacrificed his life for the sake of his religion. The story is that in the reign of Muhammad Shah, the boy Haqiqat had some religious quarrel with his Mahomedan class mates. At this he was offered the choice of Islam or sword by the Suba (governor) of the province. He accepted the latter and put his neck before the executioner with the words that the sword could only kill Haqiqat's body and not his soul.

"TURKEY AT THE CROSS ROADS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The articles under the above heading by a Muslim "Onlooker" which appeared as a leaderette in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 22nd instant, deserves in my humble opinion a vigilant notice. Its publication in the editorials without any comments from your goodself is a warrant of your entire agreement thereto. I hope you would kindly allow me a little space in your columns for a very concise review.

Going over Monsieur Felix Valyi's remarks towards the betterment of Turkey the learned correspondent heartily welcomes the suggestion about spreading science among the people in order to improve the sources of livelihood, agriculture and industry; and approves of the erection of a great University at Angora for this purpose. He however restricts all this to Turkey's own resources without borrowing money on interest inasmuch as the Islamic injunctions on the subject of interest are clearly prohibitory. So far his views are commendable and worthy of the greatest respect.

But side by side with this the contributor of the article is opposed to the introduction of machine whatever—whereas mechanism is a practical development of science, which would remain rather barren were there no mechanics. The salient features of his plea are:—

(a) "An industrial Turkey with 'machine' as its idol would inevitably be an exploiting Turkey."

(b) "When her (Turkey's) production outstrips her own consumption she must look for new markets and if her neighbours are weak she would surely be tempted to dump her goods on them with the force of arms."

As regards (a)—Exploitation in itself is not objectionable. Especially for Turkey it is essential for her very existence. Turkey is very backward in industry owing to the fossilising influence of her imperialism and unless she makes strides with the aid of labour-saving, time-saving and money-saving machines she cannot, for her defence, stand abreast of her adjacent countries which are far advanced and still progressing. Hand-labour may be suitable and economical for powerless subdued people, but to a ruling nation like Turks its use, under the present circumstances, is as nonsense as "to oppose a gun with a sword." The employment of machine for development of industry has become indispensable to-day. Let Turkey avail herself of the same with in her own resources.

As regards (b)—It is something like "counting chickens before they are hatched." Even in the case of possibility which beckons the learned "Onlooker" I shall draw his attention to the fact that universal law of import and export is based on amicable principles. Hence the apprehension, that Turkey will ever resort to "force of arms" for export of her production, is not merely novel, but grotesque as well. The rulers of Turkey are admitted, to have put Islam in the forefront of their programme and maintenance of peace is a cardinal doctrine of the teachings of Islam as the Holy Quran says.—"Yea, whoever submits himself to Allah and he is the doer of good to others he has his reward from his Lord and there is no fear for him nor shall he grieve." What more is required from the Turks as a security for peace while they are admittedly staunch believers in the Holy Quran. Moreover Muslims are ordered only to take defensive part and even that in the way of Allah and to a certain extent, as is laid down in the Holy Book. "And fight in the way of Allah with those who fight with you and do not exceed the limits, surely Allah does not love those who exceed the limits."

A retrospective glance at the past three centuries reveals the fact that poor Turkey has never been the aggressor. On the other hand she has been the victim of her high-handed neighbours who preach "Blessed are those who are peace-makers", but act as "piece-makers" when their own interests are concerned.

Your correspondent trifles with the achievements of Japan. Whether she has or has not lost her moral influence in the East by associating herself with the West, yet she has adequately put herself on her guard against being oppressed or enslaved by any nation of the globe. And that is all we should want at present for Turkey.

"Might is right" is the first axiom, nay postulate of Western politics. It is the display of the very might by Turkey that has expedited the revision of the Sevres Treaty which was sealed with finality at the time of its execution. And had Turkey been mighty enough, she would not have faced so many difficulties to-day at the Lausanne Conference.

As to the quotation from A. J. Penty. However convincing it may be, that applies to general circumstances and not to the particular case of Turkey. Moreover it contains his personal views different from those of Marx and Herbert Spencer. It is not heavenly revelation after all.—Yours, etc.,

M. NAWAB-UD-DIN.

Sion, Jan. 28.

RETRENCHMENT IN BENGAL.

BENGAL COUNCIL CONDEMNS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the non-official members had an opportunity of a preliminary discussion on the recommendations made by the Bengal Legislative Council in asking that a day be set apart before the middle of February for the discussion of the Retrenchment Committee's report by the Council and fifteen members took part in the debate and all of them adversely criticised the report. Some members said that several recommendations were retrograde and impossible. In the Reserved Departments it had not gone far enough, whereas in some transferred departments it had become rampant. The recommendations were hanging as a sword over some of the activities of education and other nation building departments.

Maulvi Fazlul Haq considered the recommendations as monstrous, mischievous and absurd and some proposals would lay the axe of retrenchment at the root of the Reforms and would be disastrous to the Mahomedans. The recommendations in regard to the Education Department were disastrous and if given effect to would reduce the position of the Minister to that of the Sultan of Turkey in the hands of Kemal Pasha.

Mr. Donald opposed the motion but it was carried by a non-official majority without division.

PEEL DESPATCH.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS' MEMORANDUM.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Jan. 29.

A good deal of literature has sprung up on the heels of the disallowance of Mr. Iswar Saran's request for adjournment of motion in regard to the Secretary of State's despatch. A number of memoranda minutes and notices of motion expressing dissatisfaction at the Secretary of State's reply are in circulation among the members of the Legislative Assembly. One such memorandum has just been made available to the public. It is signed by Munshi Iswar Saran and fourteen other members of the Assembly namely, Messrs J. Choudhary, T. C. Nag, S. C. Sahani, S. P. Bhajpai, J. L. Bhargawa, B. N. Misra, Gulab Singh, Nishi Kanta Sen, Lakshmi Prasad Sinha, Sarafaraj Hassain Khan, M K. Reddi. K. G. Bagde, Aguihotri and Jatkar.

FEELING OF DISSATISFACTION.

The memorandum states:—"In view of the disallowance of the motion for the adjournment of the business of the Legislative Assembly on the 26th January for the purpose of discussing the situation created by the reply of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India to the resolution of what has come to be known as 'Indian Autonomy' passed on the 29th September 1921, we the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly desire to take the earliest opportunity of publicly stating our opinion in regard to it. The despatch has created a feeling of strong dissatisfaction in this Assembly and we are afraid its effect on the Indian public outside will not be very inconsiderable. At a time when there is a great tension of feeling in the country and the situation can, by no means, be described as easy, a pronouncement of this character is calcuated to lead to further difficulties and complications. The delay in taking action on the reports of the Military Requirements Committee and the Racial Distinctions Committee coupled with the decision to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the grievances of the Services and the virtual denial even to explore the avenues of further constitutional progress the cumulative effect of all this is bound to be unwholesome. It is, therefore, our plain duty to express our unqualified disapproval of the reply in question. It is impossible to form a correct appreciation of the demand of the Assembly without keeping in view the attitude of the country at the inauguration of the Reforms. The majority of the people considered them to be insufficient while a section agreed to work them for what they were worth. The majority insists on immediately obtaining full responsible government while notably the Liberal Federation at its last session demand full provincial autonomy together with responsibility in the Central Government in all departments barring Military, Foreign and Political. It is thus obvious that no section of the Indian opinion can be satisfied with the policy which has been enunciated by the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State. It will clarify the atmosphere a great deal if it be stated at once that the real foundation of our claim does not rest on the proof of our fitness for responsible government which our electorates, legislatures and ministers have given though it must be admitted that in spite of grave limitations and difficulties, some inevitable and others unavoidable, created for them, they have given a satisfactory account of themselves. But the real basis of our claim is the inherent right of every people to govern themselves and the claim acquires considerable force when it is put forward by a people who are not emerging from darkness into light but on the other hand are the inheritors of a civilisation which stretches back into the dim past. We venture to submit that a change demanded by justice and necessitated by the exigencies of the situation cannot be withheld on the plea that an act should not be amended only a short time after its coming into force. The present position is satisfactory neither for the people nor for Government. No Government without a majority at its back can ever boldly initiate measures necessary in its opinion for the welfare of the people and this lack of confidence in its own power to carry its measures through is a source of weakness to Government which is bound to tell on the administration. Wisdom lies in removing those anomalies and statemanship consists in doing away with the half-way house created by the Reforms as early as posible.

In the end we desire to tell the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State with all respect that if he imagines that India is going to wait till 1929 for re-examination and revision of the constitution then His Lordship is sadly mistaken."

FRONTIER EXPENDITURE CONDEMNED

(From a Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

A leading article of to-day's "Zamana", a prominent Urdu daily in Calcutta, sympathises with the frontier tribes condemning Government operations in the Indian frontier, inasmuch as that more than twenty-one crores of rupees has been spent there in two years and suggests a joint commission of the Congress and Khilafat Committees to make an immediate enquiry into frontier affairs. The particular attention of the *Jamiet-ul-Ulema* has been drawn to the matter.

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 31st JANUARY 1923.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE

5053-22—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhmidas Ramji Tairsee, Ratansi Raghowji and others.

5862-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Gover Deosey and anr. Jamshedji Sorabji.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. SHORT CAUSES.

5289-22—N C Dalal and Co, J C John, Abdul Hussein Amirbhai.

4591-22—Mulla and M Framroj Merwanji Desai, Kaiomard R Gazder and anr. Jehangir M and S.

3769-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Haji Mahomed Vallad Mahomed Abdulla Bharji and anr.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

4627-22—Thakoredas and D, Narandas Ambaram v Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsi D and Co.

2018-26—Shroff and V, Gopiram Hurmukrai v Popat Lalji and Co, Smetham B and L.

1985-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunkar Kokam, Tyabji D and Co

1986-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Muka Vastya, Tyabji D and Co.

1987-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunwar Kupji, Tyabji D and Co.

1988-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Doming Gasper, Tyabji D and Co.

1989-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Timbul Bendia, Tyabji D and Co.

1990-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bai Baijibai, Tyabji D and Co.

1991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bastao Babul, Tyabji D and Co.

1992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Barakia Loshia Patel, Tyabji D and Co.

1993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Gulamali Mahomedalli and anr.

3690-22—Pathare and Co, Narayan Sakharam Pendhari v Hirji Mulji and anr, Mulla and M.

3991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Malang bin Chaban, Tyabji D and Co.

3992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Pascol Singhya, Tyabji D and Co.

3993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v B L Thoesar, Chubb and Co.

4406-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Niamat Haji Tar Mahomed, Tyabji D and Co.

4621-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Multanchand Laxminarayan.

5218-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhai Merwanji Engineer v Pirojbai Mothabhai Sukhadwalla.

5299-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shantabai v Bai Rangoobai widow and anr.

5678-22—Mehta L and Co, Sadanand Jagannath Maladker and ors v P Y Pinge and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

4245-22—Payne and Co., Tyabbhai Essabhai Thanawalla v Yarmahomed Ahmad Khan, Dharamsey D and Co.

4955-22—Craigie B and Co, Dosabhai Cowasji Patel and others v Nusserwanji P Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and others, Vaidya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purushotamrai and Co.

5119-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pomwalla and anr, Theodore Apostolo Vafiadis and anr. Judah and sons.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO BE MENTIONED.

1489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey, Yusuf Gulam Hussain Allana and others.

FOR CONSENT DEGREE.

253-23—Payne and Co, A and F Pears Ltd, The Parsi Trading Co, Motichand and D.

2580-23—Amin and D Goswani Lalgir Binodgir Krishnalal Varailal Desai, Malvi M K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1842-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Abdul Aziz Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

32-23—M B Chothia, P R Wallace and Sons Cowasji, Nanabhai Davar.

3247-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Shantilal Mangalsen, Abdul Hussein Tarachand an Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSE.

880-20—Malvi M R and Co. Tribhowandas Bhaishanker and Co, Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab, Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

814-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5242-21—N C Dalal and Co, Gosuldas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

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8219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

8196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

8194-21—Mulla and M Lalchand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissendal Ramdial Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

1106-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4718-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai, widow and others, Little and Co., Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sherlar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 965/1444-19—Dikshit M and Co, Cooverji Valji and ors v Jayshanker Jageshwar and ors v Ardeshir H D and Co, Chitnis K and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

5435-22—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambhatta, Sorabji Framji Vikaji Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

86-17—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Jusub Ibrahim and anr v Nawal behram Jinji-ud-Dawlat Bahadur, Pandia and Co.

3675-22—Jamshedji R and D Prakashchand Motilal v Raoji Motichand and another, Amin and D, Jamsedji R and D.

1798-18—Captain and V, Jadaoji Deokaran v Harjiwan Dayabhai and others, Kanga and S, Motichand and D.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pakermal v Ramsarup Dewakaram, Khandwalla and Co.

173-21—Amarchand and M, Minocher K Kantilal and Co v Gustadji Shapurji Mulla and M.

179-21—Hiralal Th and Co., Nadershah Sheriarji Rabadi v Shirinbai Bapuji Musa, Mulla and M.

195-21—Shuma A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

213-21—N C Dalal and Co, Gocouldas Damoderdas v C M Brothers and Co., Purnanand Cl and J.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiatbai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand v Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-365/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another v Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L F Sudgen v The New Electric Totalisor Co., Ltd, Mulla and M.

62-21—Purnanand Cl and J, J M Manilal and Co, Mohanlal Veesanji, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmidas Tribhuwandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5668-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Manekji D Bhathena, Fakirji D Bhathena, M B Chothia.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

4501-22—Captain and V, The Laxmi Flour Mils Ltd, Bhicumchand Papoorchand Purnand Cl and J.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSES.

1275-17—Payne and Co, Ghanchi Suleman Ahmed Bashir, Ghanchi Ebrahim Rassool and anr.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabhai Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

5499-22—Payne and Co., Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others v The Advocate-General of Bombay.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2508-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co. Ltd v L L Talley and Co., Dallas and Co.

1306-22—Mehta L and Co, Yahya G Khairulla v Manji Shivji Bros, Shah and Ch.

4745-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Vadilal Sakalchand, M B Chothia and Co.

4796-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Jugjiwandas Chhaganlal Mehta L and Co.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

5078-22Mula and M, B C Khambatta and Co Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

3677-22—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Gulam Hussein Mithwani, Purshotamraii and Co.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co. Ramjanchi Lalji Sajan, Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji, P Satyanarayen and Co, Mehta L and C

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambhatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand, Heematmal Keshavram and others, Mulji Th and Co, Khambhatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal (Balmukundas Bomanji Cooverji and others, Mantri and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2148-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keerimal and anr, Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

3773-22—Jamsedji R and D, Prakashchand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30.

S S Binfield, Fea, Calcutta.
S S Baron Elcho, Mcdonald, Durban.
The following vessel obtained their Port clearances yesterday:—
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Jeddah.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S S Himalya Maru for China and Japan.
S S Awa Maru for China and Japan.
S S Nagpore for China and Japan.
S S Binfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Binfield, 316 tons, Captain C H Fea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Baron Elcho:—The steamer Baron Elcho 2775 tons, Captain J. Macdonald arrived yesterday in harbour from Durban with a cargo of coal.
S S Bahrein—The Turner Morrison Company's steamer Bahrein 1403 tons, Captain A Constantine sailed yesterday from Harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY January 30.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cl Macnab 3815 Malabar 5/2 J Finlay & Co.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
3 Malwa 5904 London 3/2 M M & Co.
4 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.
10 Meerkerk 1886 Calcutta 2/2 E D Sassoon & Co.
12 City Rangoon 4272 Kachi N F K N & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkirk 1/2, T M
14 Awa Maru 3699, Kome 11/2, N Y Kaisha, & Co.
15 Siamese Prince, 3056, Antwerp, 8/2, Graham and Co.
16 Poncarrow, 2935, Dunkirk, 31/1, S S N Co.
17 Greigrant, 3050, Marseilles, N.F., S. S. N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia 9251 Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
2 Hungaria 4207 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.
3 Hankura, 1905, P. Gulf, 1/2, M M & Co
Jetty Jeypore 3220 China 6/2 M M & Co.
5 Urbine 3224 Kachi 7/2 J Finlay & Co.
46 Favignana 2284 Genoa, 3/2 M Italiana.
12 Accra 1752 P. Gulf, 3/2 D M Khandwani.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
C & E Trafford Hall, 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N and Co.
10 & 11 Ula, 3426, Kachi 1/2, M M & Co. Co.
9 Andes Maru 4847, Japan 1/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Warfield 3806, Hamburg 3/2 M M & Co.
1 Gutenfels 5848, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
Istria 3428, Hull N.F., Scindia S N Co.
B Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12/2, O S Kaisha
K Jenus 3078 N.F., N.F., M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent B I S N Co.
Somala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rhysia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Glan Maldooh due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Chrysalis (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Glan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tegola due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.,
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Crossby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Strelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
3 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 31st Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilsna due about 20th February Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luson Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O S K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February.
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Sendai due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Neggore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Tamba due about 25th February Agent B I S a Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 30.

S S Malwa for London10 cases sandal wood oil, Thos. Cook; 12 bales cow hides, A Cassam; 16 bales sheep skin, H W and H Essa.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London—41 cwt gum tragalanth, A G H Shirozi; 100 cwt fennel seed, A Durst; 400 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 13 bales woolen clothings M Edwards; 11 cwt gum tragalanth A G A Shirozi.

S S Missilia for Liverpool—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 22 bales wool raw, Birla Bros. 187 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

S S Missilia for Glasgow—109 :bdles stoves of empty plos, Glen and Co.

S S Missilia for Tripoli—206 cwt ground nuts, G Radhakisandas.

S S Missilia for Beyrouth—400 bales cty cotton grey twist, G Radhakisandas; 15 bales cty. cotton grey yarn, M M Ishahanir.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—1580 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.: 120 bales Ind. cotton raw, L. Abercrombie; 4950 cwt Ind. jowaree, Rally Bros.; 495 cwt Ind. maize, Rally Bros.; 341 cwt linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell; 200 bales wool F P., F F Campbell· 100 bales Indian cotton F P., F F Campbell.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—1500 cwt Ind. teel seed, Rally Bros.

S S Istria for Hamburg:—75 bales Ind. cotton raw, M Amersey; 168 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg—3000 cwt gingelly seed, Stranss and Co.; 350 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Visram.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—777 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.; 35 bales wool, Cox's Shipping.

S S Warfield for Ghent:—55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Bros.

S S City of Rangoon for Antwerp:—672 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros. 220 bales Ind cotton raw, Birla Bros. 1000 cwt Ind. teel seed, Rally Bros.; 500 cwt maura seed, Rally Bros.

S S Siamese Prince for Ghent—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Bros.; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Birla Brothers.

S S Siamese Prince for Antwerp—362 bales Ind cotton raw, Rally Bros. 440 bales Ind cotton raw, K Devchand.

S S Poncarrow for Avonmouth—2020 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Greivrant for Humburg—550 bales Ind. cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Greivrant for Manchester—10000 cwt Ind. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Gatenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Gatenfels for Hamburg—110 bales Ind cotton raw N M K KaKisha.

S S Anglo Colombian for Dunkirk:—480 bales raw cotton F P, B Cursondas; 798 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo Colombian for Hull:—2000 cwt castor seed, Gores; 6500 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon; 2000 cwt myrabolums F P Campbell.

S S Algic for New York:—545 cwt gum M Jeferbhoy; 117 cwt gum J Parmanand; 105 cwt, pistachnuts, J, Paramanand; 1314 cwt, gum kadiyo, N Mulji.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—300 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkert Bros.

S S Favignana for Naples:—500 bales Ind cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Himalaya for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 600 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 600 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata; 400 bales Ind. cotton raw, Gan Baria; 200 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 315 bales Ind. cotton raw N Futehelly.

S S Himalaya for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y C Trading; 1000 cases Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 400 bales Ind. cotton raw C Trading.

S S Himalaya for Yokaichi:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Moji:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw Y K Kaisha.

S S Maroram Maru for Kobe—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Maroran Maru for Osaka:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Maroran Maru for Moji:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Maroran Maru for Shangnai:—4 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha· 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Onloa for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Jaynore for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Jaypore for Shanghai:—1500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S Awa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Ind cotton raw, G Dosso· 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Trading; 400 bales Ind. cotton raw, R D Tata; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw N Futchelly; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw C Ramanji.

IMPORTS.

S S Varsova from Basrah. Agents B I S N Company:—31 bdles specie, 1853 basket wet dates, 300 backets skin, dates, 594 bags mong, 2461 bags wheat.

From Karachi—100 bags wheat 61 bags wheat flour, 200 bags bajree 610 bags gr dhall; 531 gram 146 bags rice, 151 bag spotatoes, 63 bags pomogranates, 655 sugar, 107 bags apricots, 40 casks alizarine, 60 bags alizarine, 80 cases kismish, 100 backets wet dates, 40 bags wet dates, 180 bales cotton.

S S Kosma from New York. Agents W and A Graham:—58 cases vaseline, 31 cases Dental cream, 20 cases Manola, 12 cases Piano polish, 61 cases antiphologistace, 45 cases Bromo paper 58 cases patent medicines, 40 cases candy, 7 cases paint, 10 cases Sal hipatica 112 cases hurricane lantern, 25 cases malted milk, 5 cases pencils 20 cases playing cards; 100 cases tranformer oil; 37 drums transil oil· 1796 bbles lubricating oil 394 cases lubricating oil, 31 H/bbles grease 25 cases toilet paper 10 crates stoves; 429 bars silver.

From Aden:—159 jottas gum Benjamin 506 pkges gum Benjamin.

S Winkfield from Chitagong. Agents B I S N Company.

From Calicut—30 bags rice.

From Badagura:—17 bags rice.

From Malabar Coast:—22 drums G N Oil; 300 bales cotton, 341 baskets sugar; 40 jottas coir yarn, 960 baskets ginger; 9257 bags copra, 1674 bags cocoanuts, 232 bdles tamarind, 387 bgs tamarind, 2240 bags e/nuts, 375 pcs. scantlings, 462 pcs. sleepers, 1585 pcs. planks, 268 cases tea, 43 half chest tea.

AHMEDABAD ROAD SCHEME.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you publish this letter for the information of the members and the President of the Committee of Management, Ahmedabad Municipality, and also of the public of Ahmedabad.

The Ahmedabad Municipality had asked Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, to prepare a scheme for a new road to relieve the present traffic of Richey Road, and as desired by that authority (not by the public of Ahmedabad) he (Mr. Mirams) prepared a first line passing through the Doshiwadani Pole, Gelavanjini pole, Tangshal and, so on, nearest running line with the Richey Road, but the said line was dropped, and the second line which passed through the Laria's pole, Santinathni pole and Ramji Mandirni pola was prepared of which the census numbers, valuations, etc. were taken and every thing regarding this line was prepared for reporting the same to the members on the 6th January last in the municipal general meeting which was to be held at the Municipal Hall on that day. Mr. Mirams was to come in the morning of the 6th January to show the line that was to pass through Larias Pole Shantinath's pole and Ramji Mandirni pola to the Collector of Ahmedabad and the members of the Committee of Management, Ahmedabad Municipality and red marks were therefore made on the 3rd instant at several places in the above pole showing the exact position of the said line.

But on or about the 5th instant a day before the date fixed for inspecting the said line a sudden change was brought about and to the greatest surprise of the public of the said localities Mr. Mirams showed quite a new and fresh line which passes through the Nishapole, Pachiani pole, and Ridirdini pole etc which locality is very thickly populated and which line is very crooked and round about.

I draw the earliest attention of the Government of Bombay as well as of the members of the Committee of Management, Ahmedabad Municipality, and the public of Ahmedabad, to get reports of the abovesaid three lines and compare with each other the necessary particulars of costs etc. and to find out for themselves what will be the cheapest, nearest and straightest line running with the Richey Road and what will relieve the present road to meet the requirements to the least inconvenience and difficulties of the citizens of the said localities.—Yours, etc.

BHOGILAL AMRATLAL JAVERI.

Bombay, January 29.

"GOVERNMENT RICHER BY EXPERIENCE."

SIR W. MARRIS' SPEECH ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

The announcement regarding the release of all political prisoners in the United Provinces was made by Sir William Marris in his first address to the Legislative Council this afternoon. The speech, which was frequently applauded, reviewed briefly the administrative problems. The Governor in announcing the amnesty remarked, he loved peace and quiet. It was possible that a fraction of the released prisoners would be back to the old game of agitation but this time the Government was richer by the past experience and would know how to act. Further it was said that the ordinary villager was too hard to succumb to such excitement again. His Excellency observed that the current session of the council would require tact to grapple with the acute financial problems, for which blame could not be laid at the door of the provincial Government which was making every possible attempt to effect retrenchment. He regretted that the present administration lacked the experience of Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Ludovic Porter and announced the appointment of a fresh retrenchment committee under the presidency of Mr. Freemantle.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT'S DEFAMATION SUITS.

COST TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson in reply to a question regarding the defamation cases brought by Government servants against the newspapers said that on the complaint of Mr. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the newspaper, the "Servant", was prosecuted for defamation. It ended in conviction in the Lower Court but on appeal the Judge differed and the case was subjudice. It had cost Rs. 9,245 per cent. and some more bills would have to be paid. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" was also prosecuted on the complaint of Mr. Kidd but no action had yet been taken, pending the result of proceedings in the "Servant" case.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" was also prosecuted on the complaint of Mr. H. Graham, District Judge of Rajshahi. It costs the Government Rs. 2,595 and the case was withdrawn, the accused having unconditionally apologised.

The "Basumati," a vernacular daily paper was prosecuted on the complaint of a Police sub-inspector and the accused having apologised the case was withdrawn.

CLERKS IN ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we crave for a short revival of your long suspended beneficence of granting us leave to ventilate our grievance through the columns of your powerful paper?

This is what is called the Accountant-General's Office, Bombay. All questions relating to leave, pensions, and allowances of Government servants are decided here, and the decision is generally taken as the standard of sound sense and uprightness, and followed in other departments and offices, public and semi-public. Does the Office, itself set a good example in these matters? I regret the answer is in the negative. The case of inverse revision is one instance. It was represented through the papers, and is now suspended, if not given up in despair. The fundamental rule of the Fundamental rules is that when leave on full pay is due no leave on smaller pay may be granted. But "loss of pay" leave has now become the order of the day. There have been cases where the office refused to accept certificates from private practitioners, though registered medical practitioners, refused to send sick persons before the Presidency Surgeon, granted shorter leave than recommended by the Civil Surgeon, ordered patients, notwithstanding the Surgeon's recommendations to resume duties on pain of loss of pay, and gave half pay and no pay where leave on full pay was due.

Of course there is a plea for all this. There is a clause in the Fundamental Rules that no leave can be claimed as a matter of right. As for that clause, it is unnecessary, perhaps useless, to make a detailed comment upon its principle. The following few broad facts are a fitter comment upon its spirit:—

(1) Could a single precedent be shown of the present procedure in the gazetted service?

(2) Could the present procedure be ever cited as a precedent in that service?

(3) If patients could well be ordered to resume their duties, whence the propriety of the rule that requires certificate of fitness for resuming duties, not merely from persons on leave on professed medical certificates, but also from those on leave on their own statement of ill-health?

Will the Office perceive its errors and repair the wrongs? Will Government see that it does so? Or, will some honourable members raise the question in Council?—Yours, etc.

PHILOS.

The U. P. Municipal Conference opened at Delhi on January 28th. About forty delegates representing twenty-five municipalities were present.

Mr. Frank B. Noyes, the President of the Associated Press of America, arrived in Delhi on 29th January.

Mr. Tudor Owen, Political Agent, Rewakantha, with Mrs. Owen arrived at Balasinore on the 28th evening. A hearty reception was accorded by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and other officials of the state.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 29th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpoze	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed Black	63 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 4 0
Mowraseed	6 10 0	7 0 0
Barley	32 0 0	— —
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 14 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 8 6	
Linseed May	12 7 0	

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (New Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 10 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 3302-3203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 9
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	—
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	—
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	7 10 0

COLOUR.

January, 30.

Quotations:
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Congo Red. Rs. 3/- per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. 4/- per lb.
Delta Purrine. Rs. 5/- per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 14/- per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals. Rs. 2/8/- per lb.
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1/8/- per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.
Fast Red (Mad). Rs. 8/- per lb.
Maluchite Green. Rs. 7/- per lb.

CHEMICALS.

Quotations:
Sodium Sulphide. Jap. Rs. 16/17 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide. Ger. Rs. 20/- per cwt. (Big Packing).
Bleaching Powder. Rs. 30/35 per cwt. (small stock.)
Lethargo Flakes. Rs. 38/- per cwt.
Brown Sugar Lead. Rs. 35/- per cwt.
Bicromate Potash. Rs. 58/- per cwt.
Bicromate Soda. Rs. 46/- per cwt.
Magnetium Chloride Rs. 5/- per cwt.
Zinc Chloride. Rs. 40/- for forward delivery.
Farina Dutch. Rs. 14/- per cwt.
Sago Flour. Pink. Rs. 13/8/0 per cwt.

MILL STORES.

Quotations:
Healds. Rs. 1/14/0.
Reeds. Rs. 0/5/0.
Slubbings. Rs. 28/- per gross.
Ring Babbeth. 5" Var. Rs. 9/- per gross.
Ring Rabbeth. 5½ Ene. Rs. 11/8/0 per gross.
Conical Prins. Rs. 6/- per gross.
Weft Prins. 6" Var. Rs. 7/8/0 per gross
Cotton Bandings. Old. Rs. 1/1/0 per lb.
Sizing Flannel 172" K. Rs. 5/- per yard.
Roller Cloth K. 16 oz. Rs. 8/14/0 per yard.
Roller Cloth K. 18 oz. Rs. 9/12/0 per yard.

INFECTORIAL
An Antiseptic, Astringent and Germicidal Tooth Powder
For Prevention and Cure of
Pyorrhea, Soft—Spongy Bleeding—tender gums and Shaky Teeth.
A single application will convince you of its efficacy. The very first use of this preparation gives the user a feeling of bracing of the gums and the teeth.
Price: Small size, As. 8.
Large size, Re. 1.
The HERBAL PHARMACY
OPERA HOUSE TRAM-TERMINUS BOMBAY

CALCUTTA TEA SALES.

AMBER TIPS REPORT.

Sale No. 31, was held on Tuesday last and 14561 packages were brought to auction. The quality was distinctly inferior to that of recent sales, the proportion of end of the Season's teas, rough and stalky in appearance and wild and woody in cup, being appreciably larger, as was only to be expected, many final Invoices being on offer.

ASSAMS.

Quality continues to be disappointing, only three or four Invoices being of stand out character. The majority of offerings from this district were plain and rather dull in cup.

DOOARS.

Very rough and stalky in appearance and very wild and woody in cup.

CACHAR AND SYLHET.

Generally still very fair, and several Invoices being very bright in cup.

DEMAND.

Continued very strong, though London buyers were acting with caution owing to a sharp rise in exchange during the day, three months' bills rising to 1/5s/1/16d. Medium brokens and fannings frequently failed to realize last prices. The Persian and Bombay demand was very strong, and tippy teas and well made leaf grades, often advanced six pies. Dusts unless sandy and very powdery were from three pies to an anna dearer. Low leaf and brokens were firm to a little dearer.

SALE PRICES.

A comparison of this sale and the same sale in 1921 will be interesting to a good many of the thinking public.

	1923 Rs. a. p.	1921 Rs. a. p.
Commonest Leaf	0 14 3	0 1 9
Clean Common Pekoe Souchong	0 15 3	0 2 3
Common Brokens	0 15 3	0 3 3
Black Leaf Pekoes	1 0 0	0 3 0
Good Brokens	1 0 0	1 0 0

It will thus be seen that good tea of the kind usually exported—is about the same as it was two years ago, whilst the lower grades and common teas—the kind usually sold for the Indian market—is anywhere from 500 to 700 per cent dearer. The exports this year to the United Kingdom show an increase of about 5,00,00,00 pounds over the exports of 1921. The exports to Bombay show a decrease of over two million pounds. The rate of exchange is about the same as it was in 1921, whilst the rate of freight to the United Kingdom is less than half what it was in 1921.

Next week's sale will be very small, and probably only 11,000 packages will be on offer; after that two very small sales should be quite sufficent to clear up the oddments remaining.

The New Season's sales will not commence until about the last week in May.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time b. m.	Depth on Still b. m.
	Feb.			Jan.		
F	19	0 44	29 6	1 m	6 52	11 1
		0 16	27 0		18 27	11 0
St	3 m	0 16	30 3	3 m	6 23	17 0
		12 21	28 5		18 15	15 1
S	4 m	0 55	30 4	4 m	7 4	16 6
		13 5	28 6		18 55	15 7
M	5 m	1 35	30 1	5 m	7 44	16 4
		13 53	28 3		19 41	16 6
Tu	30 m	9 7	28 6	30 m	3 44	20 0
		22 23	27 10		15 26	16 9
W	31 m	10 6	28 4	31 m	4 31	19 7
		23 4	28 11	Feb.	16 13	15 11
Th	1 m	10 51	27 3	1 m	5 7	18 8
		—	—		16 52	15 4

THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since it has been announced in the papers that the C. K. S. party, who are unwilling to align themselves fully either with Moderatism or Nationalism, have chosen to meet at Bombay on the 20th instant, to decide on a policy and formulate a programme for themselves it is neither untimely nor irrelevant to offer them a few suggestions on the important task which lies before them. In politics intellectual sincerity is always highly prized and even admired. Every man is most welcome to have his ideals or principles of action. No one can deny that a strong belief is entertained by Mr. C. R. Das and his followers that entry into the Councils by the Nationalists will either end or mend the Reform Act, thereby paving the way for the achievement of Swarajya. It must however be admitted that there is an absence of constancy among them in regard to the question. Mr Das differs from Mr. Nehru and both of them dissent materially from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. This division or fissiparous tendency is inherent in all forms of defection from the original stock. No compromise will ever unify them, much less attain their object. Their effort in this direction reminds one of an old theologian in the Middle Ages who sought for a compromise between theism and atheism. Similarly it is as ludicrous to search for an intermediate stage between co-operation and inco-operation. In this connection I take the liberty of quoting for the edification of the Adullamites an extract from Herbert Spencer's *Social Statics* which has a direct bearing on the position taken up by Mr. Das and his adherents in the present political situation, and demand them to read, learn, and inwardly disgest it before they cut themselves adrift from moorings of the national body:—

"They are people who hate anything in the shape of exact conclusions; and these are of them. According to such the right is never in either extreme, but always half way between their extremes. They are continually trying to reconcile *yes* and *no*. Ifs, buts, and excepts are their delight. they have so great a faith in the "judicious mean" that they would scarcely believe an oracle, if it uttered a full length principle. Were you to inquire of them whether, the earth turns on its axis from east to west, or from west to east, you might almost expect the reply—('a little of both," or "not exactly either." It is doubtful whether they would assent to the axiom that the whole is greater than its part without making some qualification. They have a passion for compromises. To meet their taste, truth must always be spied with a little Error. They cannot conceive it a pure, definite, entire, and unlimited law. And hence in discussion like the present, they are constantly petitioning for limitations—always wishing to abate, and modifying and moderate—ever protesting against doctrines being pursued to their ultimate consequences."—Yours, etc.

M. VENKANAH.

Vazianagram, Jan. 27.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.965 inches.
Temperature of Air	79.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.8 "
Dew Point	63.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.591 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 "
Minimum temperature of Air	71.3 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,W,NNW,NE.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	88 miles.

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Health and Strength.

BURMA NEWS.

NEW MINISTERS SWORN IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The newly appointed Ministers were sworn in this morning at the Government House and assumed the functions of the offices immediately.

A largely attended meeting of all nationalities demanded the extension of the Rent Act.

Seven prisoners escaped from Insein prison this morning, the absence being detected at the roll call. A close search is being made.

The Editor and the publisher of the "Knowledge," Rangoon, a Burmese vernacular paper were fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively under section 171 for attempting to interfere in the recent election by publishing warning to a candidate based on the Pongyies' objection to his candidature for political reasons. As this was the first case the prosecution did not press for heavy sentence.

MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The Madras Legislative Council assembled to-day Sir Rajagopala Chari presiding. The whole day was devoted to the discussion of the principle and provisions of the Madras Irrigation Bill, 1922, introduced by the Hon. Sir K. Srinivas Iyengar, Law Member. There was a strong opposition to the permission being granted for its first reading in the council and the measure was eventually dropped, fifty-seven rejecting it while only eighteen supporting the Bill. Nine members including the Ministers and the Deputy President of the House remained neutral.

The Hon. Justice C. E. Odgers returned from leave on the 29th morning to Madras and took his seat in the Criminal Bench.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer arrived at Madras from Bombay on the 28th instant and was met at the Central Station by his friends.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

The Principal, National Muslim University, Aligarh, wires under date January 29th :—

The convocation of the National Muslim University comes off as already announced on Wednesday, 7th February. Besides Hakimji the Chancellor, Doctor Ansari, Maulana Abulkalam Azad and Doctor Sir P. C. Roy who is to deliver the convocation address and several other distinguished Muslim and Hindu leaders and prominent educationists are expected to be present. It is hoped that old boys and guardians of the present students will muster strong on the occasion and make the function a glorious success. All guests are requested to send previous intimation to the Principal of the time and date of their arrival here.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Bengal, 26th January. Threshing of winter paddy is over. The outturn is likely to reach normal. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Prospects are fairly favourable. Field operations for the next autumn crops are progressing although some rain now would be beneficial.

United Provinces, North Eastern Circle 26th January. Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal. Crushing of sugarcane continues. Preparation of land for next sugarcane crop is in hand.

U. P. Central Circle, 26th January. Prospects of wheat and gram are normal and those of sugarcane are good. General condition of crops is satisfactory. Sugarcane crushing is in progress.

Bihar and Orissa, 27th January. Spring crops (wheat, barley and gram etc.) are doing well.

Assam 29th January. The outturn of winter rice, cotton and sugarcane are normal and those of rape and mustard are poor.

A Delhi message dated 29th January says:—It is understood that a non-party resolution has been given notice of by about twenty members of the Legislative Assembly in order to convey to the Secretary of State, the Assembly's feeling of extreme dissatisfaction at his Despatch, dated the 2nd November.—(A. P.)

BETTER ASTROLOGER.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922 :—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

Leucoderma or white patches is a disease very obstinate in its nature but t is not Leprosy as is popularly known and a good servant should not be dismissed for his having white patches. The white patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood, and sometimes to Syphilitic, Mercurial or venereal poison and hereditary causes and some other known or unknown sources of infection and freaks of nature. But after all this nasty disease is a curse to humanity and a vigorous and systematic treatment is essential to root it out. Unscientific drugs —Pills and oils—of the market sold by people who pose too much and offer lower prices are worse than no treatment and surely no sane man should resort to same. The scientific drugs of the Behar Chemical Works have proved to the world that these can cure Leucoderma of any variety, chronic or acute, and medicines non-poisonous. Produce no re-action, non-irritant, and can be safely used by all without any harm.

For internal use to purify the blood, increase new blood in the system, and improve general condition of health, mind and body and to make up loss of pigmentation in the blood, etc. NERVINUS (Regd.) with gold at Rs. 5 per bottle. For external application.—medicine to last one month—at Rs. 5 per bottle.

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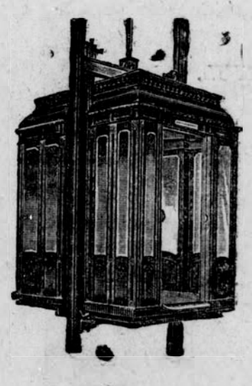

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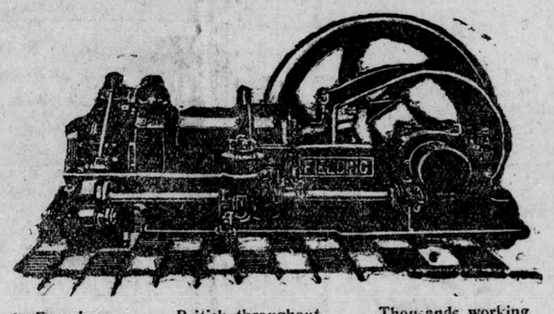

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